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All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not*. There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay *for it, if he takes it out of the Post Office*. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

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☞ Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank.
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Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
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Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
He is also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the Mengel House" April 28, 1865:tf

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Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

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Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
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WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
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Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
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S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
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In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.,
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. K. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20, '65.,

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
This large and commodious house, having been re taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

BLOODY RUN
MARBLE WORKS.
R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra ap19:1y.

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CASSIMERES, HATS & CAPS,
AT COST.
4dec3m R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1869. VOL. 42: NO. 10.

Inquirer Column.

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THE BEDFORD INQUIRER

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

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JOHN LUTZ.

Bedford Inquirer.

GRANT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

Citizens of the United States:

Your suffrage having elected me to the office of President of the United States, I have, in conformity with the Constitution of our country, taken the oath of office prescribed therein. I have taken this oath without mental reservation, and with a determination to do, to the best of my ability, all that it requires of me.

The responsibilities of the position I feel, but do not fear. The office has come to me unsought. I commence its duties untrammeled. I bring to it a conscientious desire and determination to fill it to the best of my ability and to the satisfaction of the people. On all leading questions agitating the public mind I will always express views to Congress and urge them according to my judgment; and when I think it is desirable, will exercise the constitutional privilege of interposing a veto to defeat measures which I oppose; but all laws will be faithfully executed, whether they meet my approval or not. I shall on all subjects have a policy to recommend, but none to enforce against the will of the people. Laws are to govern all alike—those opposed to as well as those who favor them. I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution.

The country having just emerged from a great rebellion, many questions will come before it for settlement in the next four years, which preceding administrations have never had to deal with. In meeting these, it is desirable that they should be approached calmly, without prejudice, hate or sectional pride, remembering that the greatest good to the greatest number is the object to be attained. This requires security of person and property, and free religious and political opinions in every part of our common country, without regard to local prejudice, and all laws, to secure these ends, will receive my best efforts for enforcement.

A great debt has been contracted in securing to us and our posterity the Union. The payment of this, principal and interest, as well as the return to a specie payment as soon as it can be accomplished without material detriment to the debtor class or the country at large, must be provided for. To protect national honor every dollar of Government indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public places, and it will go far towards strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world, and will ultimately enable us to replace debt with bonds bearing less interest than we now pay.

To this should be added a faithful collection of revenue, a strict accountability to the treasury for every dollar collected, and the greatest practicable retrenchment in expenditures in every department of the Government.

When we compare the paying capacity of the country now with the ten States still in poverty from the effects of war, but soon to emerge, I trust, into greater prosperity than ever before, with its paying capacity twenty five years ago, and calculate what it probably will be twenty years hence, who can doubt the feasibility of paying every dollar.

Why it looks as though providence had bestowed upon us a strong box. The precious metals locked up in the sterile mountains of the far west, which we are now forging the key to unlock, will meet the very contingency now upon us. Ultimately it may be necessary to increase the facilities to reach their riches, and it may be necessary also that the general government should give its aid to secure this access; but this should only be when a dollar of obligation to pay secures precisely the same sort of dollar to use.

While the question of specie payments is in abeyance, the prudent business man is careful about contracting debts payable in the distant future. The nation should follow the same rule.

A prostrate commerce is to be rebuilt, and all industry encouraged. The young men of the country, those who from their age must be its rulers twenty five years hence, have a peculiar interest in maintaining the national honor.

A moment's reflection as to what will be our commanding influence among the nations of the earth in their day, if they are only true to themselves, should inspire them with national pride. All divisions, geographical, political and religious, can join in this common sentiment.

How the public debt is to be paid or specie payment resumed, is not so important, as that a plan should be adopted and adhered to. A united determination to do, is worth more than divided counsels upon the method of doing. Legislation upon this subject may not be necessary now, or even advisable, but it will be when the civil law is more fully restored in all parts of the country, and trade resumes its wonted channel.

It will be my endeavor to administer the laws in good faith, to collect the revenues assessed, and to have them properly accounted for and disbursed. I will, to the best of my ability, appoint to office those only who will carry out this design.

In regard to a foreign policy—I would deal with nations as equitable laws require individuals to deal with each other, and I would protect the law abiding citizen, whether of native or foreign birth, wherever his rights are jeopardized or the flag of our country floats.

I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealing with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedent.

The proper treatment of the original occupant of these lands—the Indians—is one deserving of careful study. I will favor any course toward their civilization, Christianization and ultimate citizen-ship.

The question of suffrage is one which is likely to engage the public attention so long as a portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges in any State.

It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now, and I entertain the hope and express the desire it may be by the ratification of the fifteenth article of the amendment to the Constitution.

In conclusion, I ask patient forbearance one towards another throughout the land, and determined effort on the part of every citizen to do his share towards cementing a happy union, and I ask the prayers of the nation to Almighty God in behalf of this consummation.

THOSE who have lost time have need to redeem it; and the longer we have loitered in that which is good, the more haste we should make.—*M. Henry.*

Poetry.

A WOMANS QUESTION.

Before I trust my fate to thee,
Or place my hand in thine,
Before I let thy future give
Color and form to mine,
Before I peril all for thee, question thy soul to-night for me.

I break all slighter bonds, nor feel
A shadow of regret:
Is there one link within the past
That holds thy spirit yet?
Or is thy faith as clear and free as that which I can pledge to thee?

Does there within thy dimmest dreams
A possible future shine,
Wherein thy life could henceforth breathe,
Untouched, unshared by mine?
If so at any pain or cost, O tell me before all is lost.

Look deeper still. If thou cannot feel
Within thy inmost soul
That thou has kept a portion,
While I have staked the whole,
Let no false pity spare the blow, but in true mercy tell me so.

Is there within thy heart a need
That mine cannot fulfil?
One chord that any other hand
Could better wake or still?
Speak now, lest some future day thy whole life wither and decay.

Lives there within thy nature hid
The demon spirit Change,
Shedding a passing glory still
On all things new and strange?
It may not be thy fault alone—but shield my heart against thy own.

Couldst thou withdraw thy hand one day,
And answer to my claim,
That Fate, and that to day's mistake—
Not thou—had been to blame?
Some soothe their conscience thus; but thou wilt surely warn and save me now.

Nay, answer not—I dare not hear,
The words would come too late;
Yet I would spare thee all remorse;
So comfort thee, my Fate—
Whatever on my heart may fall—remember, I would risk it all!

Miscellaneous.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.

How New-York is Governed—the King Alarmed—A Midnight Gathering in Manhattan Club—the Leaders Resolve to Hang the Followers—Barnard the Minister of Infamy and Tammany—Jimmy O'brien to be Driven "Out of the Pale of the Party"—The Assassins on the Track of the Lion-Hearted Barnard.

[From The New-York Sun.]

THE MYSTERIOUS GATHERING.

Early in this month a party of gentlemen were seated about a marble-topped table in the parlor of a *fashionable club house* on the Fifth avenue. *Sofas bottomed chairs*, plush settees, and a thick velvet carpet were bathed in the *mellow glow of softly shaded gaslights*. Heavy lace curtains dropped from gilt window cornices, and *an elegant side-board stood in one corner* of the room. *Waiters in full dress* answered the *faintest tinkle* of silver hand-bells. The conversation of the party was carried on *in a low murmur*. The faces were *sober*, even sad. It was evident that the topic under discussion was of *extraordinary interest*. The evening lengthened. The room became blue with the *fragrant smoke* of a dozen *choice* cigars. And still no *smiles* swept over the *sober* faces at the table. The tiny hands of the clock crept to the hour of midnight, but the *murmuring* conversation still continued. Gestures were frequent, and occasionally an eccentric sentence was spoken in a sharp, business-like manner. The waiters *threaded the group noiselessly*, and disappeared *as soon* as their orders were filled. Occasionally a *diamond* flashed from the bosom of an *excited* speaker, or sparkled from fingers which were *impatiently* drumming the marble before their owners. One o'clock came. The business of *the conclave* was accomplished. Waiters brought in overcoats and canes. The party *drifted down* stairs, *crept within* the carriages dripping in the rain at the door, and were driven to their homes.

THE "PARTY" TO BE PURGED.

All this at the Manhattan Club House. All these were prominent members, chiefs of a great political party, who had determined *to purge that party* of a load which threatened to strangle it in a city where its majority was numbered by tens of thousands. After an *earnest deliberation*, it was determined that the welfare of the party, if not of the public, demanded a change. Under the *lax enforcement of the laws* crime was running rampant. *Notorious thieves and burglars* had grown *more than ordinarily bold*, trusting to the *secret springs* of political action for safety when detected. Vigilance Committees had been organized, and city officials had been threatened with the halter. *A change of policy was indispensable.* It was therefore *deliberately resolved* to throw *without the pale* of the party the *county official* whose *affiliations* with the *criminal* portion of the community *were the closest*. Justice should be allowed to take its course, and robbers and murderers should be punished at all hazards.

"THE INCORRUPTIBLE JUDGE."

Tuesday, the 10th of February, came, and with it a remarkable charge from an *incorruptible Judge*—a charge that recognized the lustful increase of crime, and that evinced a determination to battle with it manfully, and to stamp it out with the strong foot of the law. The District Attorney was to be no longer fettered, and witnesses were to be no longer wearied. Trials were to be no longer delayed until *public sentiment had been toned down*, or the memory of the crime had dwindled to forgetfulness. *Retribution was to be swift and sure.* An old standing rule of the Court, which provided for the postponement of a trial on the arraignment of a prisoner, was promptly revoked, to the surprise of all the old Court officials.

CRIME INCREASES: THIEVES 'WON'T READ.'

This was the huge blast of the war against the scoundrels who had *too long robbed and murdered unoffending citizens with impunity*. The thieves laughed in their sleeves. It was only the old dodge, so they said, "to shut the eye of the public." *They could control the Primaries*, and they would like to see the man that "would go back on them." *Bold crimes increased* in number. The plate glass of the Park Bank was smashed in broad daylight; a broker was choked in his own office, and his money carried off before his eyes, just before nightfall; a wealthy gambler was pinioned and gagged, early in the evening, in his room fronting Broadway, thousands of dollars taken from his pockets, and precious gems torn from his fingers and his frilled shirt bosom; a diamond merchant was waylaid in Fourth st.; and a hundred daring petty crimes cropped out in various parts of the city, while above them all the specter of the Rogers murder towered, and haunted the public mind like a hideous nightmare. The thieves *would not read* the signs of the coming storm.

FIVE MINUTES' WORK.

At length Mr. Stephen Boyle, with a dozen aliases, was seen lurking around Squires's jewelry store in the Bowery. The police successfully intercepted him. He jumped into a butcher wagon, and drove for dear life. The police pursued. A running fire of pistol shots was scattered along the Bowery. The officer caught his prey uninjured. Mr. Boyle belonged to a gang who boasted of their political influence. He was caught on Monday. He was tried and convicted on Thursday. The unflinching Judge instantaneously sentenced him to the State Prison for 40 years. On the same day three thieves of political influence, pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree. The bait did not take. Sentence was not suspended. They were given the full term—five years in Sing Sing. In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at the same hour, Geo. Jones, thief, was tried, convicted of burglary in the first degree, and sentenced to the State Prison for 20 years, the whole proceeding occupying only *the short space of five minutes*. Quick work was this by *an earnest Judge*, re-elected last Fall. *And this is a Judge* for whose impeachment the *Tribune* has clamored during the past year. Nor was this all. On the same day the same Judge sentenced one McNamee, a high wayman, to prison for ten years.

THUNDERBOLTS DROPPING.

So much for one day's work. The thieves were alarmed. Thunderbolts were dropping from an apparently cloudless sky. They were caught in a storm of red hot coal without their sheet iron umbrellas. The public forgot the Rogers mystery and showered encomiums upon the two Judges. But a jargon of curses arose from the slums of the Sixth Ward, the "fences" of Prince st. and the liquor shops of the Sixteenth and Twenty first Wards. The arts of assassination were loud and deep. Politicians were "seen," but in vain. The magic word "Primaries" had lost its charm.

Failing in their schemes, the thieves attempted by open force what they could not accomplish by strategy. The corners of Centre street, were packed, and prisoners were taken from the custody of deputies. The entries and stairways of the Court room were filled with professionals, and the room itself was crowded, with the intention of overawing the Judges. But all was of no avail. Justice was dealt out with inexorable rigor.

BARNARD "IN THE MIDNIGHT GASLIGHT."

Then a pet of the thieves, himself a deputy sheriff, was brought to the dock. He was a man who had premeditated and carried out in cold blood the murder of a police officer. So confident was he that his political strength would secure him from the consequences of his crime, that he talked of his intention of murder in an open court room. The readers of *The Sun* have perused the history of his trial. The chamber of the Court was thronged with the worst desperadoes. Witnesses were threatened death. The jury was dared to bring in a verdict of guilty. Bets of $50 to $10 were made in the presence of the jurors that the murderer would escape. The Judge on the bench was cursed for his precautions against an attempt to rescue the murderer. In open Court he warned the villains that their purposes were known, and that they would not be allowed to succeed. So great was the danger, that the presence of two hundred policemen was necessary to prevent an outbreak. The witnesses gave in their evidence with nervous reluctance. The jury went out to deliberate, but were afraid to return with the verdict. Even the Judge resorted to strategy to clear the room, saying he was going home, and ordering the jury to be locked up, as there was no prospect of their agreement. The gang still watched the proceedings with wolfish eyes. At last the jury returned. Fear had left its trace in their verdict, for it was tempered with a recommendation to mercy. The gang fevered with curses. But *the Judge, with quiet dignity, arose in the midnight gaslight and sentenced the brutal assassin to death.* By his order the doors were closed, and the prisoner sent to the Tombs. Then the thieving mob went to their homes.

THIEVES THIRSTING FOR THE BLOOD OF THE "LION HEARTED" BARNARD.

This Judge was the only one who had the courage to wage an open warfare with the robbers and murderers. He was taken from the regular term of the Supreme Court and placed over the Oyer and Terminer solely on account of his indomitable pluck. The thieves know and fear him. All their efforts to procure the usual writ of error have failed. Even if a writ of error should be granted, the lion-hearted Judge has announced his determination to squash the proceedings.

John Real was sent head to death. From that moment his gang of cut-throats dogged the footsteps of the Judge. The witnesses are hourly threatened with murder. The life of one of them was saved only by the timely presence of a police officer. The hatred of the gang, however, seems to have been concentrated upon the Judges.

THE THIEVES AT BAY—BARNARD ESCORTED HOME BY A PROMINENT REPUBLICAN OFFICE-HOLDER.

On the evening succeeding the sentence of death the Judge visited a friend in the 5th avenue Hotel. In ten minutes the main hall was filled with a crowd of beetle browed ruffians, all eagerly scenting his tracks. Respectable citizens gazed at the unusual irruption in wonder. The Judge, though unarmed, remained cool and impassive, not seeming to notice the scowls of the gang or the curses hissed in his ear. Once he asked a number of well known citizens whether they had any special objection to accompanying him home. All refused. One man—a prominent Republican office-holder—took the Judge by the hand.

"You are doing a noble work Judge, but you are in great danger. Why do you go unarmed?"

"The law forbids the carrying of concealed weapons. I cannot break the law, even if my life should pay the forfeit. I shall do my duty regardless of consequences."

"I am armed, and will go home with you," replied the Republican.

THE BAND OF ASSASSINS AT HIS HEELS.

The circle of ruffians was broken as the two passed without the door of the hotel. Stealthy footsteps followed them, and beneath the gas lamp at the intersection of Broadway and Twenty-first st. another murderous eyed gang was encountered. The Judge and his companion were saluted with profanity, but *no violence* was offered. They reached the Judge's home in safety. *But the band of assasins are still at his heels.*

BARNARD "BITTERLY UPBRAIDED" BY O'BRIEN, WHO DON'T WANT TO BE CAST OUT.

Will John Real be executed? His comrades are fearfully excited. They have no hopes of Gov. Hoffman's interference, and, as a last resort, they have rested their expectations upon Sheriff O'Brien. They openly assert that official will not obey the mandate of the Court. They say that the Sheriff will take the risk of impeachment for a dereliction of duty, and afterward throw himself into the arms of his constituents for a re-election. His fight with the leaders of his party has already begun. It is said that the Judge has been bitterly upbraided by the Sheriff for his exposure and defeat of the plan for the rescue of Real.

But the death sentence has been pronounced, and *the assassin must die*. If the Sheriff refuses to do his duty *another officer will be found* who will execute the sentence of the law.

In the mean time the half-formed Vigilance Committees are becoming stronger. Their members will sustain the Judges in their determination to sweep the criminals from the city. The clouds are breaking, and a long night of violence and crime is passing away. The end is at hand.

In all probability the present week will close with the trial, conviction, and sentence of four murderers, among them the assassin of Mr. Rogers. The latter has been identified, and the evidence against him will, it is said, warrant his conviction. One thing is certain, the Judges will faithfully do their duty.

[*From The New York Times.*]

HOW NEW YORK IS GOVERNED.

Let us look at the *modus operandi* of these city law-makers. In the first instance there is never a debate in either of the Boards upon the subject brought up for action. Every question presented in the respective Chambers, from opening a street, granting privileges to a horse railroad, building a sewer, laying a crosswalk, remitting taxes, down through all the grades of legislation to giving permission to the keeper of an apple-stand to incumber the sidewalk, is arranged and "cut and dried" beforehand.

To do this effectively, there is for each Board an organization composed of a trusted "agent," who is not a member, and a "ringmaster," who is. To the first of these worthies every citizen who has any business with the Board, "the ringmaster" performs his part of the contract by obtaining the necessary legislation.

From the "agent" the applicant learns precisely how much it will cost to secure his point, and through him all negotiations with the "Ring" are carried on. The preliminary arrangements being complete, and the amount of money decided upon by the parties being in the hands of the "agent of the Board," the "ringmaster" performs his part of the contract by obtaining the necessary legislation.

The money thus received is divided in equal portions among the members of the "Ring."

The grade of prices, of course, is according to the value of the privilege granted. For instance, if the Third avenue Railroad desires authority to run a "turn-out" through Printing House square, the grant will not be made until from $2,000 to $5,000 are paid up. If the Hudson River Railroad desires, year after year, to run dummy engines from the depot at St. John's Park to Thirty second street, in spite of a resolution of inquiry by the Common Council directing the street Commissioner to ascertain under what authority the Company persists in its course to the terror of horses and the convenience of its directors, an offering of $15,000 will secure an uninterrupted continuance of the privilege for another twelve month at least. If the street cleaning contractor does not wish a report made to the Boards of the causes of non compliance with his contract in the essential particulars of keeping the cross walks clear of snow and ice, in accordance with a joint resolution, it is very easy for him by a *douceur* of proper amount to the "ring agent" to stave off the presentation of the information called for. If a resolution to extend Park place from College place to the North River could not be agreed on by a committee three weeks since, it was not difficult to secure its passage a day or two ago, with the vote of every member of the committee who was lately at variance in regard to it, now unanimously in its favor. Instances of this sort might be enumerated *ad infinitum*.

This Common Council "Ring" is bound together by an oath, registered by a magistrate in its confidence. It does not include the whole of the members of either Board, but only so many of them as may be sufficient to carry every measure by a two thirds vote, in spite of the feeble protests of one or two honest members in either organization, and in defiance of a possible veto by the Mayor. The existence of this oath bound league was almost publicly admitted in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen, in 1867, on the memorable occasion when inkstands were flung at legislative heads, and pistols and knives were brandished by irate members. This occurred when Brinckman, a Democrat, by a strategic action, affiliated himself with the Republican members, and, by his own vote, placed himself in the President's chair, wresting the office from Stacom, to whom it had been assigned by the "Ring," in caucus.

In throwing an inkstand at Brinckman's head, the impulsive Long, in justification of his conduct, said: "Didn't that (we omit the descriptive epithet) take an oath before——."

Here the revelation was checked by the watchful Stacom, who roared out to Long. "Sit down you (we again omit the epithet). What the——are you talking about?"

Go into the private meeting rooms of either of the Boards any day an hour or two before the public assemblage of the members in their respective Chambers. A score or so of flashily dressed men, very youthful in appearance, odorous of liquor, cigars, and chewing-tobacco, and much given to profane language, will be found. They would anywhere take the palm for boisterous and undignified demeanor. As each one arrives, the usual question which he propounds shows that he is simply the tool of his masters, the "agent" and the "ringmaster." Such brief interrogatories as these are put and promptly answered, denuded, however, of the impious imprecations which always garnishes them: "Well, what's up to-day?" "How about that opening of Park place?" "Have you seen those parties?" "Yes; that's all right." "We've got that fixed." "We'll shove it through to-day," &c.

These are the men who take care of the interests of the city. When shall we have a change?

THE VICE-PRESIDENT ELECT.

A GLIMPSE OF HIS HOME.

A Washington letter to the Mail contains these paragraphs:

The house in Lafayette place has nothing remarkable about it. In New York, where everybody of a certain rank in society is doomed to live in a brown-stone front with a "high stoop," as the Gothamite call it, and on the face of it precisely like thousands of other houses, this plain two-story brick house, with its steps going up the side, would be considered very plebian.

Inside it is comfortably furnished—but not spacious. There is a good sized vestibule from which you pass up to the bed rooms, two of which are used for cloak rooms when there are receptions. When you come down you pass into the first drawing room—and there, near the door, stand Mr. and Mrs. Colfax.

She very often dresses in white, coming up high about the throat, with a rose in her corsage and no ornaments in her dark hair, but looking so pleasant and good that you could not help thinking she was better without them. It certainly must be something of an ordeal to stand on one figure in the carpet from eight to twelve o'clock, and smile at every new comer as if you had a special interest in them.

There is a second drawing-room into which the promenaders pass, and this is the whole suite of rooms. Back of them runs a long gallery, extemporized into a conservatory, and into which the rooms open. Such is the residence of the Vice President elect. A motley stream of visitors pours in every Friday evening. Military men, members of Congress, newspaper men, the lady advocates of woman's rights and woman suffrage authors and authoresses.

Plenty of handsome women in handsome dresses—but the most of them a little overdressed—for that is the failing of American women generally. You know it was the fashion this winter for ladies to go about very decollete. Well, Mrs. Colfax adopted the style which is just the reverse of that, and many ladies who had no scruples were shamed by her example into putting on a decently high dress in which to attend Mr. Colfax's evening receptions.

POETS IN BUSINESS.

Zeus and Europa, or penned an ode to Ursa Major, has warrant for dealing with bulls and bears, and compromises nothing in turning from hexameters to six per cents., elegiacs to Erie from Donae's Tower to the fall of gold. The notion that a poet keep his eyes always rolling and his elbows ragged is going out of date. Even the painters are no longer to be *outre* and shocking in dress. In modern England, according to Emerson, it is the man "with no marked manners or features" that "unexpectedly discloses wit and learning, until you think you have fallen on some illustrious personage." Let Lowell and Longfellow walk through Wall street, or Tennyson, with Dickens and Reade on either side, traverse Lombard street, and they would be thought hale and hearty men, in the mellow age of life; and should the first two encounter Vanderbilt and Drew, or the other three a trio of great London stockjobbers, they would all take each other to be well clad well-mannered gentlemen, men of genius invention, power of concentrating thought, far sight, and profound knowledge of human natnre. A procession of poets from every country, in every costume, would, to leure, be bedlam; so would a procession of shoemakers; but in poets, *as* poets, we presume that Wall street would find nothing to draw it from keeping its averted eyes, like the man in Bunyan, on its muck heap of stocks and its literally "filthy lucre" of greasy greenbacks.

A better day has dawned for the "man of letters" than when he was a dependant on the bounty of the rich and the patronage of the powerful—when he was a retainer, to whom the great lord or knight might call at his good pleasure, "come hither, minstrel and"—so forth. The modern poet does not wait to be "come hithered" at anybody's beck, and, accordingly, wears a whole a coat-sleeve as you or I.—PHILIP QUILIBET, in *March Galaxy.*

RESOURCES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A school book for Pennsylvania has recently been published, which properly devotes attention to the present condition of this great commonwealth. From it the New York *Tribune* makes the following extract:

A large portion of this volume is wisely given to the Industrial progress of Pennsylvania. Not merely are the successive stages in the progress of settlement and population westward and northward from Delaware Bay clearly marked, but the infancy and growth of Iron-making; the discovery of Anthracite Coal, with the means whereby the use of that fuel, for years deemed impracticable, was introduced and extended, until 365 tuns mined in 1820 had swelled to 12,650,671 tuns in 1867. So with the Bituminous Coal of her Western Counties she having 1,305 square miles of the latter to barely 470 of the former. Her production of Pig Iron, begun in 1720 in Chester county, has been increased and diffused until it amounted last year to 839,496 tuns. Pennsylvania is first among our States in the production of both Coal and Iron, and second only to Massachusetts in the range and extent of her manufacturing industry. She has 972 miles of canals, which cost $38,660,397, and 3,097 miles of completed railroads, which cost about $250,000,000—being foremost of all the States except possibly Illinois in railroads, and before all but New York in canals.—The general sobriety and diligence of her people, her central position, the extent and value of her internal resources, her substantial wealth and great facilities for intercommunication, assure her a steady growth and a commanding position.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

A GOLD CARRIER.

In a late number of *Harper's Magazine* we find the following description of a Wall street character and a Wall street load:

All the bullion and coin of Wall street is carried about the streets in common open carts, precisely as are used in carrying ordinary merchandise. For twenty-two years past one cartman, John C. Barkley, best known in the street as "Honest John," whose three carts stand at the busy corner of Wall and Broad streets, has done the carting for the bullion dealers and bankers of the city, who would trust him in their vaults with treasure uncounted. Tall, robust and ruddy, Honest John has in his countenance precisely the expression which we should expect to see in the face of one who for so many years has borne so honorable a name. He began in the street twenty seven years ago, after his fifth year, he became the established cartman of the coin and bullion men. It is his carts that go to the California steamers and convey their kegs of gold to the vaults to which they are consigned. His carts assist to restore the financial balance between the two continents by conveying gold to and from the Cunard steamers in Jersey City. He has occasionally carried for short distances, down hill, a million dollars in gold, which weighs two tons; but his opinion is that seven hundred thousand dollars is about as much as a humane man will ever permit his horse to draw over these rough pavements for any considerable distance. On a busy day he will have as many as twenty loads of precious metals. A load of gold, when it goes across the town, is usually accompanied by a clerk of the house to which it belongs; John is quite alone when he has as much gold on his cart as a horse can draw. For such service he gets higher compensation than when he carries an office-desk or a load of printing paper; and, indeed, he has the air of a man who could show a little gold and silver of his own if there were occasion.

THE BENEFIT OF BEING KNOCKED ABOUT IN THE WORLD.

It is a good thing for a young man to be "knocked about in the world," though his soft hearted parents may not think so. All youths, or if not all certainly nineteen twentieths of the sum total, enter life with a surplus-age of self-conceit. The sooner they are relieved of it the better. If, in measuring themselves with wiser and older men, they discover that it is unwarranted, and get rid of it gracefully, of their own accord, well and good; if not, it is desirable, for their own sakes, that it be knocked out of them.

A boy who is sent to a large school soon finds his level. His will may have been paramount at home, but schoolboys are democratic in their ideas and if arrogant, he is sure to be thrashed into a recognition of the golden rule. The world is a great public school, and it soon teaches a new pupil his proper place. If he has the attainstalled in the position of a leader; if not whatever his opinion of his abilities may be he will be compelled to fall in with the rank and file. If not destined to greatness, the next best thing to which he can aspire is respectability; but no man can ever be truly good or truly respectable who is vain, pompous and overbearing.

By the time the novice has found his legitimate social position, be he the same high or low, the probability is that the disagreeable traits of his character will be softened down or worn away. Most likely the process of abrasion will be rough, but when it is all over, and he begins to see himself as others see him, and not as reflected in the mirror of self conceit, he will be thankful that he has run the gauntlet, and arrived, though by a rough road, at self-knowledge. Upon the whole, whatever loving mothers may think to the contrary it is a good thing for youths to be knocked about in the world—it makes men of them.

A SENATOR THAT HAS GOT RICH.

[*From the Cincinnati Commercial.*]

I look across the street and see in front of a Senator's house the carriage of another Senator. The pair of blooded horses cost some thousand dollars. The gilded harness is in keeping. The close, handsome, shining coach is one of Brenton's best, lined with silk velvet, and graced with the choicest and thickest of plate glass. On the coachman's seat sit two of God's creatures, called men; one a bright mulatto, the other a white man and both in livery. They sit in solemn silence under their gay robe of furs and white gloves. Directly, the door of the house opens, and two ladies, carrying a poor man's fortune on their backs, descend the steps. The footman swings down and opens the door, with an easy grace the master cannot imitate. The door closes with a bang, the footman mounts, and the coach rolls away. Well, it seems but yesterday that the owner of all this came here a poor man.

We remember the fairy tale where the old witch touched the pumpkin and turned it into a coach, and so the ugly witch of the lobby

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1869. VOL. 42: NO. 10.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C

The INQUIRER is published every FRIDAY morning the following rates:

ONE YEAR, (in advance,).....$2.00
" " (if not paid within six mos.)....$2.50
" " (if not paid within the year,)....$3.00

All papers outside of the county discontinued without notice, at the expiration of the time for which the subscription has been paid.

Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers, at five cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest, are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank.
Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
Collections promptly made. [Dec.9,'64-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl1, 1864.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
He is also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the Mengel House" April 28, 1865:t

S. L. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....S. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
NOTIONS.
In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.,
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. K. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 29, '65.,

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

BLOODY RUN
MARBLE WORKS.
R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra ap119:1y.

SELLING OFF AT COST!
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CASSIMERES, HATS & CAPS,
AT COST.
4dec3m R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

Inquirer Column.

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THE BEDFORD INQUIRER

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BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

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PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

Bedford Inquirer.

GRANT'S INAUGURAL ADDRES.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

Citizens of the United States:

Your suffrage having elected me to the office of President of the United States, I have, in conformity with the Constitution of our country, taken the oath of office prescribed therein. I have taken this oath without mental reservation, and with a determination to do, to the best of my ability, all that it requires of me.

The responsibilities of the position I feel, but do not fear. The office has come to me unsought. I commence its duties untrammeled. I bring to it a conscientious desire and determination to fill it to the best of my ability and to the satisfaction of the people. On all leading questions agitating the public mind I will always express views to Congress and urge them according to my judgment; and when I think it is desirable, will exercise the constitutional privilege of interposing a veto to defeat measures which I oppose; but all laws will be faithfully executed, whether they meet my approval or not. I shall on all subjects have a policy to recommend, but none to enforce against the will of the people. Laws are to govern all alike—those opposed to as well as those who favor them. I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution.

The country having just emerged from a great rebellion, many questions will come before it for settlement in the next four years, which preceding administrations have never had to deal with. In meeting these, it is desirable that they should be approached calmly, without prejudice, hate or sectional pride, remembering that the greatest good to the greatest number is the object to be attained. This requires security of person and property, and free religious and political opinions in every part of our common country, without regard to local prejudice, and all laws, to secure these ends, will receive my best efforts for enforcement.

A great debt has been contracted in securing to us and our posterity the Union. The payment of this, principal and interest, as well as the return to a specie payment as soon as it can be accomplished without material detriment to the debtor class or the country at large, must be provided for. To protect national honor every dollar of Government indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public places, and it will go far towards strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world, and will ultimately enable us to replace debt with bonds bearing less interest than we now pay.

To this should be added a faithful collection of revenue, a strict accountability to the treasury for every dollar collected, and the greatest practicable retrenchment in expenditures in every department of the Government.

When we compare the paying capacity of the country now, with the ten States still in poverty from the effects of war, but soon to emerge, I trust, into greater prosperity than ever before, with its paying capacity twenty five years ago, and calculate what it probably will be twenty years hence, who can doubt the feasibility of paying every dollar.

Why it looks as though providence had bestowed upon us a strong box. The precious metals locked up in the sterile mountains of the far west, which we are now forging the key to unlock, will meet the very contingency now upon us. Ultimately it may be necessary to increase the facilities to reach their riches, and it may be necessary also that the general government should give its aid to secure this access, but this should only be when a dollar of obligation to pay secures precisely the same sort of dollar to use.

While the question of specie payments is in abeyance, the prudent business man is careful about contracting debts payable in the distant future. The nation should follow the same rule.

A prostrate commerce is to be rebuilt, and all industry encouraged. The young men of the country, those who from their age must be its rulers twenty five years hence, have a peculiar interest in maintaining the national honor.

A moment's reflection as to what will be our commanding influence among the nations of the earth in their day, if they are only true to themselves, should inspire them with national pride. All divisions, geographical, political and religious, can join in this common sentiment.

How the public debt is to be paid or specie payment resumed, is not so important, as that a plan should be adopted and adhered to. A united determination to do, is worth more than divided counsels upon the method of doing. Legislation upon this subject may not be necessary now, or even advisable, but it will be when the civil law is more fully restored in all parts of the country, and trade resumes its wonted channel.

It will be my endeavor to administer the laws in good faith, to collect the revenues assessed, and to have them properly accounted for and disbursed. I will, to the best of my ability, appoint to office those only who will carry out this design.

In regard to a foreign policy—I would deal with nations as equitable laws require individuals to deal with each other, and I would protect the law abiding citizen, whether of native or foreign birth, wherever his rights are jeopardized or the flag of our country floats.

I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealing with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedent.

The proper treatment of the original occupant of these lands—the Indians—is one deserving of careful study. I will favor any course toward their civilization, Christianization and ultimate citizen-ship.

The question of suffrage is one which is likely to engage the public attention so long as a portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges in any State.

It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now, and I entertain the hope and express the desire it may be by the ratification of the fifteenth article of the amendment to the Constitution.

In conclusion, I ask patient forbearance one towards another throughout the land, and determined effort on the part of every citizen to do his share towards cementing a happy union, and I ask the prayers of the nation to Almighty God in behalf of this consummation.

THOSE who have lost time have need to redeem it; and the longer we have loitered in that which is good, the more haste we should make.—*M. Henry.*

Poetry.

A WOMANS QUESTION.

Before I trust my fate to thee,
Or place my hand in thine,
Before I let thy future give
Color and form to mine,
Before I peril all for thee, question thy soul to-night for me.

I break all slighter bonds, nor feel
A shadow of regret:
Is there one link within the past
That holds thy spirit yet?
Or is thy faith as clear and free as that which I can pledge to thee?

Does there within thy dimmest dreams
A possible future shine,
Wherein thy life could henceforth breathe,
Untouched, unshared by mine?
If so at any pain or cost, O tell me before all is lost.

Look deeper still. If thou cannot feel
Within thy inmost soul
That thou has kept a portion,
While I have staked the whole,
Let no false pity spare the blow, but in true mercy tell me so.

Is there within thy heart a need
That mine cannot fulfil?
One chord that any other hand
Could better wake or still?
Speak now, lest some future day thy whole life wither and decay.

Lives there within thy nature hid
The demon spirit Change,
Shedding a passing glory still
On all things new and strange?
It may not be thy fault alone—but shield my heart against thy own.

Couldst thou withdraw thy hand one day,
And answer to my claim,
That Fate, and that to day's mistake—
Not thou—had been to blame?
Some soothe their conscience thus; but thou wilt surely warn and save me now.

Nay, answer not—I dare not hear,
The words would come too late;
Yet I would spare thee all remorse;
So comfort thee, my Fate—
Whatever on my heart may fall—remember, I would risk it all!

Miscellaneous.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.

How New-York is Governed—the King Alarmed—A Midnight Gathering in Manhattan Club—the Leaders Resolve to Hang the Followers—Barnard the Minister of Indictment Tammany—Jimmy O'brien to be Driven "Out of the Pale of the Party"—The Assassins on the Track of the Lion-Hearted Barnard.

[From The New-York Sun.]

THE MYSTERIOUS GATHERING.

Early in this month a party of gentlemen were seated about a marble-topped table in the parlor of a *fashionable club house* on the Fifth avenue. *Sofa bottomed chairs*, plush settees, and a thick velvet carpet were bathed in the *mellow glow of softly shaded gaslights.* Heavy lace curtains dropped from gilt window cornices, and *an elegant side-board stood in one corner* of the room. *Waiters in full dress* answered the *faintest tinkle* of silver hand-bells. The conversation of the party was carried on *in a low murmur.* The faces were *sober*, even sad. It was evident that the topic under discussion was of *extraordinary interest.* The evening lengthened. The room became blue with the *fragrant smoke* of a dozen *choice* cigars. And still no *smiles* swept over the *sober* faces at the table. The tiny hands of the clock crept to the hour of midnight, but the *murmuring* conversation still continued. Gestures were frequent, and occasionally an energetic sentence was spoken in a sharp, business-like manner. The waiters *threaded the group noiselessly*, and disappeared *as soon* as their orders were filled. Occasionally a *diamond* flashed from the bosom of an *excited* speaker, or sparkled from fingers which were *impatiently* drumming the marble before their owners. One o'clock came. The business of *the conclave* was accomplished. Waiters brought in overcoats and canes. The party *drifted down* stairs, *crept within* the carriages dripping in the rain at the door, and were driven to their homes.

THE "PARTY" TO BE PURGED.

All this at the Manhattan Club House. All these were prominent members, chiefs of a great political party, who had determined *to purge that party* of a load which threatened to strangle it in a city where its majority was numbered by tens of thousands. After an *earnest deliberation*, it was determined that the welfare of the party, if not of the public, demanded a change. Under the *lax enforcement of the laws* crime was running rampant. *Notorious thieves and burglars* had grown *more than ordinarily bold*, trusting to the *secret springs* of political action for safety when detected. Vigilance Committees had been organized, and city officials had been threatened with the halter. *A change of policy was indispensable.* It was therefore *deliberately resolved* to throw *without the pale* of the party the *county official* whose *affiliations* with the *criminal* portion of the community *were the closest.* Justice should be allowed to take its course, and robbers and murderers should be punished at all hazards.

"THE INCORRUPTIBLE JUDGE."

Tuesday, the 10th of February, came, and with it a remarkable charge from an *incorruptible Judge*—a charge that recognized the fearful increase of crime, and that evinced a determination to battle with it manfully, and to stamp it out with the strong foot of the law. The District Attorney was to be no longer fettered, and witnesses were to be no longer wearied. Trials were to be no longer delayed until *public sentiment had been toned down*, or the memory of the crime had dwindled to forgetfulness. *Retribution was to be swift and sure.* An old standing rule of the Court, which provided for the postponement of a trial on the arraignment of a prisoner, was promptly revoked, to the surprise of all the old Court officials.

CRIME INCREASES: THIEVES 'WON'T READ.'

This was the huge blast of the war against the scoundrels who had *too long robbed and* murdered unoffending citizens *with impunity.* The thieves laughed in their sleeves. It was only the old dodge, so they said, "to shut the eye of the public." *They could control the Primaries*, and they would like to see the man that "would go back on them." *Bold crimes increased* in number. The plate glass of the Park Bank was smashed in broad daylight; a broker was choked in his own office, and his money carried off before his eyes, just before nightfall a wealthy gambler was pinioned and gagged, early in the evening, in his room fronting Broadway, thousands of dollars taken from his pockets, and precious gems torn from his fingers and his frilled shirt bosom; a diamond merchant was waylaid in Fourth st.; and a hundred daring petty crimes cropped out in various parts of the city, while above them all the specter of the Rogers murder towered, and haunted the public mind like a hideous nightmare. The thieves *would not read* the signs of the coming storm.

FIVE MINUTES' WORK.

At length Mr. Stephen Boyle, with a dozen aliases, was seen lurking around Squires's jewelry store in the Bowery. The police successfully intercepted him. He jumped into a butcher wagon, and drove for dear life. The police pursued. A running fire of pistol shots was scattered along the Bowery. The officer caught his prey uninjured. Mr. Boyle belonged to a gang who boasted of their political influence. He was caught on Monday. He was tried and convicted on Thursday. The unflinching Judge instantaneously sentenced him to the State Prison for 40 years. On the same day three thieves of political influence, pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree. The bait did not take. Sentence was not suspended. They were given the full term—five years in Sing Sing. In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at the same hour, Geo. Jones, thief, was tried, convicted of burglary in the first degree, and sentenced to the State Prison for 20 years, the whole proceeding occupying only *the short space of five minutes.* Quick work was this by *an earnest Judge*, re-elected last Fall. *And this is a Judge* for whose impeachment the *Tribune* has clamored during the past year. Nor was this all. On the same day the same Judge sentenced one McNamee, a high wayman, to prison for ten years.

THUNDERBOLTS DROPPING.

So much for one day's work. The thieves were alarmed. Thunderbolts were dropping from an apparently cloudless sky. They were caught in a storm of red hot coal without their sheet iron umbrellas. The public forgot the Rogers mystery and showered encomiums upon the two Judges. But a jargon of curses arose from the slums of the Sixth Ward, the "fences" of Prince st. and the liquor shops of the Sixteenth and Twenty first Wards. Threats of assassination were loud and deep. Politicians were "seen," but in vain. The magic word "Primaries" had lost its charm.

Failing in their schemes, the thieves attempted by open force what they could not accomplish by strategy. The corners of Centre street, were packed, and prisoners were taken from the custody of deputies. The entries and stairways of the Court room were filled with professionals, and the room itself was crowded, with the intention of overawing the Judges. But all was of no avail. Justice was dealt out with inexorable vigor.

BARNARD "IN THE MIDNIGHT GASLIGHT."

Then a pet of the thieves, himself a deputy sheriff, was brought to the dock. He was a man who had premeditated and carried out in cold blood the murder of a police officer. So confident was he that his political strength would secure him from the consequences of his crime, that he talked of his intention of murder in an open court room. The readers of *The Sun* have perused the history of his trial. The chamber of the Court was thronged with the worst desperadoes. Witnesses were threatened with death. The jury was dared to bring in a verdict of guilty. Bets of $50 to $10 were made in the presence of the jurors that the murderer would escape. The Judge on the bench was cursed for his precautions against an attempt to rescue the murderer. In open Court he warned the villains that their purposes were known, and that they would not be allowed to succeed. So great was the danger, that the presence of two hundred policemen was necessary to prevent an outbreak. The witnesses gave in their evidence with nervous reluctance. The jury went out to deliberate, but were afraid to return with the verdict. Even the Judge resorted to strategy to clear the room, saying he was going home, and ordering the jury to be locked up, as there was no prospect of their agreement. The gang still watched the proceedings with wolfish eyes. At last the jury returned. Fear had left its trace in their verdict, for it was tempered with a recommendation to mercy. The gang festered with curses. But *the Judge, with quiet dignity, arose in the midnight gaslight and sentenced the brutal assassin to death.* By his order the doors were closed, and the prisoner sent to the Toombs. Then the thieving mob went to their homes.

THIEVES THIRSTING FOR THE BLOOD OF THE "LION HEARTED" BARNARD.

This Judge was the only one who had the courage to wage an open warfare with the robbers and murderers. He was taken from the regular term of the Supreme Court and placed over the Oyer and Terminer solely on account of his indomitable pluck. The thieves know and fear him. All their efforts to procure the usual writ of error have failed. Even if a writ of error should be granted, the lion-hearted Judge has announced his determination to squash the proceedings.

John Real was sent need to death. From that moment his gang of cut-throats dogged the footsteps of the Judge. The witnesses are hourly threatened with murder. The life of one of them was saved only by the timely presence of a police officer. The hatred of the gang, however, seems to have been concentrated upon the Judges.

THE THIEVES AT BAY—BARNARD ESCORTED HOME BY A PROMINENT REPUBLICAN OFFICE-HOLDER.

On the evening succeeding the sentence of death the Judge visited a friend in the 5th Avenue Hotel. In ten minutes the main hall was filled with a crowd of beetle browed ruffians, all eagerly scenting his tracks. Respectable citizens gazed at the unusual irruption in wonder. The Judge, though unarmed, remained cool and impassive, not seeming to notice the scowls of the gang or the curses hissed in his ear. Once he asked a number of well known citizens whether they had any special objection to accompanying him home. All refused. One man—a prominent Republican office-holder—took the Judge by the hand.

"You are doing a noble work Judge, but you are in great danger. Why do you go unarmed?"

"The law forbids the carrying of concealed weapons. I cannot break the law, even if my life should pay the forfeit. I shall do my duty regardless of consequences."

"I am armed, and will go home with you," replied the Republican.

THE BAND OF ASSASSINS AT HIS HEELS.

The circle of ruffians was broken as the two passed without the door of the hotel. Stealthy footsteps followed them, and beneath the gas lamp at the intersection of Broadway and Twenty-first st. another murderous eyed gang was encountered. The Judge and his companion were saluted with profanity, but *no violence* was offered. They reached the Judge's home in safety. *But the band of assasins are still at his heels.*

BARNARD "BITTERLY UPBRAIDED" BY O'BRIEN, WHO DON'T WANT TO BE CAST OUT.

Will John Real be executed? His comrades are fearfully excited. They have no hopes of Gov. Hoffman's interference, and, as a last resort, they have rested their expectations upon Sheriff O'Brien. They openly assert that official will not obey the mandate of the Court. They say that the Sheriff will take the risk of impeachment for a dereliction of duty, and afterward throw himself into the arms of his constituents for a re-election. His fight with the leaders of his party has already begun. It is said that the Judge has been bitterly upbraided by the Sheriff for his exposure and defeat of the plan for the rescue of Real.

But the death sentence has been pronounced, and *the assassin must die* If the Sheriff refuses to do his duty *another officer will be found* who will execute the sentence of the law.

In the mean time the half-formed Vigilance Committees are becoming stronger. Their members will sustain the Judges in their determination to sweep the criminals from the city. The clouds are breaking, and a long night of violence and crime is passing away. The end is at hand.

In all probability the present week will close with the trial, conviction, and sentence of four murderers, among them the assassin of Mr. Rogers. The latter has been identified, and the evidence against him will, it is said, warrant his conviction. One thing is certain, the Judges will faithfully do their duty.

[*From The New York Times.*]

HOW NEW YORK IS GOVERNED.

Let us look at the *modus operandi* of these city law-makers. In the first instance there is never a debate in either of the Boards upon the subject brought up for action. Every question presented in the respective Chambers, from opening a street, granting privileges to a horse railroad, building a sewer, laying a crosswalk, remitting taxes, down through all the grades of legislation to giving permission to the keeper of an apple-stand to incumber the sidewalk, is arranged and "cut and dried" beforehand.

To do this effectively, there is for each Board an organization composed of a trusted "agent," who is not a member, and a "ringmaster," who is. To the first of these worthies every citizen who has any business with the Legislature or Municipal Government must go. From the "agent" the applicant learns precisely how much it will cost to secure his point, and through him all negotiations with the "Ring" are carried on. The preliminary arrangements being complete, and the amount of money decided upon by the parties being in the hands of the "agent of the Board," the "ringmaster" performs his part of the contract by obtaining the necessary legislation.

The money thus received is divided in equal portions among the members of the "Ring."

The grade of prices, of course, is according to the value of the privilege granted. For instance, if the Third avenue Railroad desires authority to run a "turn-out" through Printing House square, the grant will not be made until from $2,000 to $5,000 are paid up. If the Hudson River Railroad desires, year after year, to run dummy engines from the depot at St. John's Park to Thirty second street, in spite of a resolution of inquiry by the Common Council directing the street Commissioner to ascertain under what authority the Company persists in its course to the terror of horses and the convenience of its directors, an offering of $15,000 will secure an uninterrupted continuance of the privilege for another twelve month at least. If the street cleaning contractor does not wish a report made to the Boards of the causes of non compliance with his contract in the essential particulars of keeping the cross walks clear of snow and ice, in accordance with a joint resolution, it is very easy for him by a *douceur* of proper amount to the "ring agent" to stave off the presentation of the information called for. If a resolution to extend Park place from College place to the North River could not be agreed on by a committee three weeks since, it was not difficult to secure its passage a day or two ago, with the vote of every member of the committee who was lately at variance in regard to it, now unanimously in its favor. Instances of this sort might be enumerated *ad infinitum.*

This Common Council "Ring" is bound together by an oath, registered by a magistrate in its confidence. It does not include the whole of the members of either Board, but only so many of them as may be sufficient to carry every measure by a two thirds vote, in spite of the feeble protests of one or two honest members in either organization, and in defiance of a possible veto by the Mayor. The existence of this oath bound league was almost publicly admitted in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen, in 1867, on the memorable occasion when ink stands were flung at legislative heads, and pistols and knives were brandished by irate members. This occurred when Brinckman, a Democrat, by a strategic action, affiliated himself with the Republican members, and, by his own vote, placed himself in the President's chair, wresting the office from Stacom, to whom it had been assigned by the "Ring," in caucus.

In throwing an inkstand at Brinckman's head, the impulsive Long, in justification of his conduct, said: "Didn't that (we omit the descriptive epithet) take an oath before——."

Here the revelation was checked by the watchful Stacom, who roared out to Long. "Sit down you (we again omit the epithet). What the——are you talking about?"

Go into the private meeting rooms of either of the Boards any day an hour or two before the public assemblage of the members in their respective Chambers. A score or so of flashily dressed men, very youthful in appearance, odorous of liquor, cigars, and chewing tobacco, and much given to profane language, will be found. They would anywhere take the palm for boisterous and undignified demeanor. As each one arrives, the usual question which he propounds shows that he is simply the tool of his masters, the "agent" and the "ringmaster." Such brief interrogatories as these are put and promptly answered, denuded, however, of the impious imprecations which always garnishes them: "Well, what's up to-day?" "How about that opening of Park place?" "Have you seen those parties?" "Yes; that's all right." "We've got that fixed." "We'll shove it though to-day," &c.

These are the men who take care of the interests of the city. When shall we have a change?

THE VICE-PRESIDENT ELECT.

A GLIMPSE OF HIS HOME.

A Washington letter to the Mail contains these paragraphs:

The house in Lafayette place has nothing remarkable about it. In New York, where everybody of a certain rank in society is doomed to live in a brown-stone front with a "high stoop," as the Gothamite call it, and on the face of it precisely like thousands of other houses, this plain two-story brick house, with its steps going up the side, would be considered very plebian.

Inside it is comfortably furnished—but not spacious. There is a good sized vestibule from which you pass up to the bed rooms, two of which are used for cloak rooms when there are receptions. When you come down you pass into the first drawing room—and there, near the door, stand Mr. and Mrs. Colfax.

She very often dresses in white, coming up high about the throat, with a rose in her corsage and no ornaments in her dark hair, but looking so pleasant and good that you could not help thinking she was better with out them. It certainly must be something of an ordeal to stand on one figure in the carpet from eight to twelve o'clock, and smile at every new comer as if you had a special interest in them.

There is a second drawing room into which the promenaders pass, and this is the whole suite of rooms, Back of them runs a long gallery, extemporized into a conservatory, and into which the rooms open. Such is the residence of the Vice President elect. A motley stream of visitors pours in every Friday evening. Military men, members of Congress, newspaper men, the lady advocates of woman's rights and woman suffrage authors and authoresses.

Plenty of handsome women in handsome dresses—but the most of them a little overdressed—for that is the failing of American women generally. You know it was the fashion this winter for ladies to go about very decollete. Well, Mrs. Colfax adopted the style which is just the reverse of that, and many ladies who had no scruples were shamed by her example into putting on a decently high dress in which to attend Mr. Colfax's evening receptions.

POETS IN BUSINESS.

Zeus and Europa, or penned an ode to Ursa Major, has warrant for dealing with bulls and bears, and compromises nothing in turning from hexameters to six per cents., degiacs to Erie, from Donae's Tower to the fall of gold. The notion that a poet keeps his eyes always rolling and his elbows ragged is going out of date. Even the painters are no longer to be *outre* and shocking in dress. In modern England, according to Emerson, it is the man "with no marked manners or features" that "unexpectedly discloses wit and learning, until you think you have fallen on some illustrious personage." Let Lowell and Longfellow walk through Wall street, or Tennyson, with Dickens and Reade on either side, traverse Lombard street, and they would be thought hale and hearty men, in the mellow age of life; and should the first two encounter Vanderbilt and Drew, or the other three a trio of great London stockjobbers, they would all take each other to be well clad well-mannered gentlemen, men of genius invention, power of concentrating thought, far sight, and profound knowledge of human natnre. A procession of poets from every country, in every costume, would, to be sure, be bedlam; so would a procession of shoemakers; but in poets, *as* poets, we presume that Wall street would find nothing to draw it from keeping its averted eyes, like the man in Bunyan, on its muck heap of stocks and its literally "filthy lucre" of greasy greenbacks.

A better day has dawned for the "man of letters" than when he was a dependant on the bounty of the rich and the patronage of the powerful—when he was a retainer, to whom the great lord or knight might call at his good pleasure, "come hither, minstrel and"—so forth. The modern poet does not wait to be "come hithered" at anybody's beck, and, accordingly, wears a whole a coat-sleeve as you or I.—PHILIP QUILIBET, in *March Galaxy.*

RESOURCES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A school book for Pennsylvania has recently been published, which properly devotes attention to the present condition of this great commonwealth. From it the New York *Tribune* makes the following extract:

A large portion of this volume is wisely given to the Industrial progress of Pennsylvania. Not merely are the successive stages in the progress of settlement and population westward and northward from De aware Bay clearly marked, but the infancy and growth of Iron-making; the discovery of Anthracite Coal, with the steps whereby the use of that fuel, for years deemed impracticable, was introduced and extended, until 365 tuns mined in 1820 had swelled to 12,650,671 tuns in 1867. So with the Bituminious Coal of her Western Counties she having 1,305 square miles of the latter to barely 470 of the former. Her production of Pig Iron, begun in 1720 in Chester county, has been increased and diffused until it amounted last year to 839,496 tuns. Pennsylvania is first among our States in the production of both Coal and Iron, and second only to Massachusetts in the range and extent of her manufacturing industry. She has 972 miles of canals, which cost $38,660,397, and 3,097 miles of completed railroads, which cost about $250,000,000—being foremost of all the States except possibly Illinois in railroads, and before all but New York in canals.—The general sobriety and diligence of her people, her central position, the extent and value of her internal resources, her substantial wealth and great facilities for intercommunication, assure her a steady growth and a commanding position.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Specia lnotices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

A GOLD CARRIER.

In a late number of *Harper's Magazine* we find the following description of a Wall street character and a Wall street load:

All the bullion and coin of Wall street is carried about the streets in common open carts, precisely as are used in carrying ordinary merchandise. For twenty-two years past one cartman, John C. Barkley, best known in the street as "Honest John," whose three carts stand at the busy corner of Wall and Broad streets, has done the carting for the bullion dealers and bankers of the city, who would trust him in their vaults with treasure uncounted. Tall, robust and ruddy, Honest John has in his countenance precisely the expression which we should expect to see in the face of one who for so many years has borne so honorable a name. He began in the street twenty seven years ago, after his fifth year, he became the established cartman of the coin and bullion men. It is his carts that go to the California steamers and convey their kegs of gold to the vaults to which they are consigned. His carts assist to restore the financial balance between the two continents by conveying gold to and from the Cunard steamers in Jersey City. He has occasionally carried for short distances, down hill, a million dollars in gold, which weighs two tons; but his opinion is that seven hundred thousand dollars is about as much as a humane man will ever permit his horse to draw over these rough pavements for any considerable distance. On a busy day he will have as many as twenty loads of precious metals. A load of gold, when it goes across the town, is usually accompanied by a clerk of the house to which it belongs; John is quite alone when he has as much gold on his cart as a horse can draw. For such service he gets higher compensation than when he carries an office-desk or a load of printing paper; and, indeed, he has the air of a man who could show a little gold and silver of his own if there were occasion.

THE BENEFIT OF BEING KNOCKED ABOUT IN THE WORLD.

It is a good thing for a young man to be "knocked about in the world," though his soft hearted parents may not think so. All youths, or if not all certainly nineteen twentieths of the sum total, enter life with a surplus-age of self-conceit. The sooner they are relieved of it the better. If, in measuring themselves with wiser and older men, they discover that it is unwarranted, and get rid of it gracefully, of their own accord, well and good; if not, it is desirable, for their own sakes, that it be knocked out of them.

A boy who is sent to a large school soon finds his level. His will may have been paramount at home, but schoolboys are democratic in their ideas and if arrogant, he is sure to be thrashed into a recognition of the golden rule. The world is a great public school, and it soon teaches a new pupil his proper place. If he has the attributes installed in the position of a leader; if not whatever his opinion of his abilities may be he will be compelled to fall in with the rank and file. If not destined to greatness, the next best thing to which he can aspire is respectability; but no man can ever be truly good or truly respectable who is vain, pompous and overbearing.

By the time the novice has found his legitimate social position, be the same high or low, the probability is that the disagreeable traits of his character will be softened down or worn away. Most likely the process of abrasion will be rough, but when it is all over, and he begins to see himself as others see him, and not as reflected in the mirror of self conceit, he will be thankful that he has run the gauntlet, and arrived, though by a rough road, at self-knowledge. Upon the whole, whatever loving mothers may think to the contrary it is a good thing for youths to be knocked about in the world—it makes men of them.

A SENATOR THAT HAS GOT RICH.

[*From the Cincinnati Commercial.*]

I look across the street and see in front of a Senator's house the carriage of another Senator. The pair of blooded horses cost some thousand dollars. The gilded harness is in keeping. The close, handsome, shining coach is one of Brenton's best, lined with silk velvet, and graced with the choicest and thickest of plate glass. On the coachman's seat sit two of God's creatures, called men; one a bright mulatto, the other a white man and both in livery. They sit in solemn silence under their gay robe of furs and white gloves. Directly, the door of the house opens, and two ladies, carrying a poor man's fortune on their backs, descend the steps. The footman swings down and opens the door, with an easy grace the master cannot imitate. The door closes with a bang, the footman mounts, and the coach rolls away. Well, it seems but yesterday that the owner of all this came here a poor man.

We remember the fairy tale where the old witch touched the pumpkin and turned it into a coach, and so the ugly witch of the lobby touched the poor man, and out of fraud came the coach, and out of theft came the house, and

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1869.

OUTSIDE THE RING.

General Grant, as President, has taken a new departure in the appointment of his Cabinet. Professional politicians stand aghast, chagrined and astounded at the audacity of the man who has been bold and independent enough to appoint a cabinet without asking or heeding their advice. Political rings, in both parties have become a curse to the country and a bane to all political honesty. Legislation in their hands has become in great part a system of legalized blackmailing, and any one who does more than *talk* of honesty in their presence is deemed a dangerous man. Under these circumstances Grant's conduct has had the effect of a thunderbolt in their ranks. We hail it as one of the best of omens for the new administration. To talk of Retrenchment and Reform would be mere bunecombe, without a bold cutting loose from the dishonesty and corruption of political rings. The country wants men at the head of its government who will hold their offices and discharge their official dutics for the good of the country and not for the pampering of dishonest and corrupt party hacks. It is time that both state and national administrations be freed from the dynasty of buying and selling politicians and the wishes of the people be respected. We hope to see the President persevere in the good work so well begun. If he succeeds in purging the public service from the miserable crew of corrupt politicians that have for years, in both parties, infested every department, and by their dishonest practices polluted the whole system of our body politic, he will have accomplished a feat scarcely less than the crushing out of armed, rebellion, and will win for himself an enviable position among the Presidents of a great nation. The various rings will make a desperate fight. They, who have so long fattened on the hard earnings of a long suffering people and established a sort of class government (and that a very bad class) for the benefit of a select few, will not yield without a fierce struggle. One Pennsylvania ring has been pretty effectually silenced, let us hope the others may speedily meet a similar fate. Let us have a pure Republicanism. It is the wish and the aim of the Republican party to have the country governed in the interest of the whole people.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Grant's Inaugural Address will be found on our first page. Every one should read it. Brief, terse and trenchant, it leaves no doubt upon the reader's mind as to the earnest determination of the President to do his duty. "All the laws will be faithfully executed whether they meet my approval or not" indicates that our Chief Magistrate is no longer to be also our Chief criminal, but that he deems it his duty to obey as well as execute the laws of the land. "Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public place" has already increased the value of our bonds to the amount of millions. His unequivocal declaration of his desire to see the question of Suffrage definitely settled by the ratification of the XV amendment has caused a panic in the camp of those who built their hopes upon his conservatism. It is seldom we get so much good, plain, common sense in so brief a try breathes freer to day than at any time since the death of Lincoln.

THE NEW SPEAKER.—Hon. James G. Blaine, the Speaker of the Forty-first Congress, was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1830, and graduated at Washington College in 1848. He adopted the profession of editor, and having removed to Maine, edited the Kennebec Journal and Portland Advertiser for several years. He served four years in the Legislature of Maine, two of which as Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1862, he was elected to Congress, to which body he has been three times successively re-elected. In the Thirty-eighth Congress, he was a member of the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads; in the Thirty-ninth, he was a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, and also a member of the Special Committee on the Death of President Lincoln, and was chairman of the Committee on War Debts of Loyal States; in the Fortieth Congress he has served on the Committee on Appropriations and Rules.

HON. EDWARD MCPHERSON was elected, for the fourth time, Clerk of the House of Representatives on the 4th inst. He is an efficient and popular officer as is well attested by the fact that he received more than double the number of votes cast for both his competitors. The Harrisburg *Patriot* and some other over zealous copperhead journals reviled him bitterly a few days ago for refusing to grant an appeal upon the question of placing the names of the Louisiana and Georgia members on the roll of the new House. They have had the pleasure of displaying their ignorance of the long established usage in such cases. Bully Brooks tried the same game, but the better informed among the copperheads along with the Republicans sustained the clerk in the faithful discharge of his duty. It were well if the nation had many more such faithful and efficient officers as *the clerk of the House.*

NOMINATE GOOD MEN.—See that none but first rate men are nominated as candidates for office at the Fall election—men who are true and tried and of the sternest integrity. Take care also that we get our share of the election officers in every township and borough. The election on March 19th, one week from to day will be an important one; dont let our enemies get an advantage—be on the ground early and stay until the polls are closed and the votes counted out. See that the elections are fair and honest,

SPANGLER AND ARNOLD, the two remaining assassination conspirators were pardoned by Andy Johnson before his term expired. The murderers of the martyred Lincoln have now all been set at liberty by the man, their crime made President. Was it gratitude for their services?

THOUGH we have determined not to be a candidate for State Senator at present, we are not prepared to say that Bedford County has therefore no claim to the Senatorship. It may be so, but we are not sure of it by any means.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS is favorably received and commented on by the Southern press. We take this as a most propitious omen, betokening the return of that peace and good will in the South for which we have so long been looking.

THE public debt during February, was reduced $10,868,753 70. The total debt less amount in the Treasury, is $2 545,336,-904 38. The coin in the Treasury amounts to $98,741,260,72; the currency, to $16,853,-529 03.

THE CABINET.

The following is the list of appointments to General Grant's Cabinet:

Sec. of State—E. B. Washburne, Illinois.
" " *War*—Gen. Schofield, re-appointed.
" " *Navy*—Adolph Borie, Penna.
" " *Treasury*—A. T. Stewart, N. Y.
" " *Interior*—Ex Gov. Cox, Ohio.
Att. Gen.—Judge Hoar, Massachusetts.
P. M. Gen.—J. A. J. Cresswell, Maryland.

Columbus Delano of Ohio, has been appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

All of the above appointments have been confirmed by the Senate.

KANSAS, Nevada, West Virginia, Louisiana, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan have ratified the Constitutional Amendment concerning Suffrage. Let Pennsylvania be the next.

AS promised last week, we print, for the edification of the *Gazette*, an article on crime in New York. It will be found on our first page.

A FURNISHED house, valued at $65,000, located on I street, Washington, has been presented to General Sherman. Likewise a subscription of $35,000.

ON Wednesday the 3d inst General Grant transferred the command of the army to General Sherman.

POSTMASTER GENERAL CRESWELL entered upon his duties on Saturday.

40TH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Senate met at noon, the Vice President in the chair.

Senator Brownlow (Tenn.) was sworn in. He was too feeble to come to the President's seat, and took the oath of office in his seat.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of State to send to the Senate a list of the acts passed at the last session of the Fortieth Congress, those which became laws without the signature of the President, as well as those which received his signature. Agreed to.

Mr. Sawyer offered a resolution providing for a joint committee, consisting of three Senators and five Representatives, to consider all propositions for the removal of disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. Grimes offered a resolution of inquiry in relation to the contracts between the Navy Department and Norman Wiard, which was agreed to.

Mr. Drake offered an amendment to the rules of the Senate, so as to provide that Indian treaties shall be hereafter considered in open session.

Mr. Howard introduced a bill to establish an ordinance commission, and to consolidate the ordnance and the artillery bureaus.

Mr. Stewart introduced a bill relative to the refinement of gold and silver bullion.

Mr. Anthony moved the appointment of the Committee on the Revision of the Rules in advance of the other committees. Agreed to.

HOUSE.

In the House, after a number of new members were sworn in, the organization was completed by the election of a Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper, Postmaster and Chaplain.

Mr. Ward (N. Y.) nominated for Clerk Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Niblack (Ind.) nominated Charles W. Carrigan, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.), having been appointed one of the tellers, asked to be excused, saying that he did not want to have anything to do with the election of Clerk. The vote for Clerk resulted: McPherson, 128; Carrigan, 59.

Mr. McPherson having been declared elected, advanced and took the oath of office.

Mr. Stiles (Pa.) moved that when the House adjourn to-day, it be until Tuesday next. Agreed to.

Consent that the other officers of the House be elected by members rising to be counted, instead of by calling the roll. Agreed to.

Mr. Ward (N. Y.) nominated U. G. Ordway, of New Hampshire, for Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Van Trump (Ohio) nominated Owen Thorn, of Washington, D. C.

The vote resulted: U. G. Ordway, 131; Owen Thorn, 53.

Mr. Ordway was declared duly elected.

Mr. Kelsey (N. Y.) nominated Otis J. Buxton, of New York, for Doorkeeper.

Mr. Burd (Ill.) nominated David J. Wagner, of Illinois, for the same office.

The vote resulted: Otis L. Buxton, 124; David J. Wagner, 55. Mr. Buxton was declared duly elected.

Mr. Roots (Ark.) nominated W. L. King, of Minnesota, for Postmaster.

Mr. Fox (N. Y.) nominated Mr. Minor, of New York, for Postmaster.

The vote resulted M. S. King 130, Mr. Minor 56. Mr King was therefore declared duly elected.

Mr. Judd (Ill.) moved to postpone the election of Chaplain until Tuesday next. Agreed to.

The officers just elected were then sworn in.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) moved that until otherwise ordered the sessions of the House shall begin at 12 o'clock M. Agreed to.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) offered the following:

Resolved, That the rules of the House of the Fortieth Congress shall be the rules of the last Congress, until otherwise ordered.

This was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) offered a resolution that the House proceed to draw for seats.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) moved to postpone the drawing until Tuesday next. Rejected.

The resolution offered by Mr. Schenck was then adopted. The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY March 6th No business of importance transacted. Several petitions were presented and laid on the table. The following message from the President was received, read and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate of the United States. Since the nomination and confirmation of Alexander T. Stewart to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, I find that by the eighth section of the Act of Congress, approved September 2, 1839, it is provided as follows [quoting the section].

In view of these provisions, and the fact that Mr. Stewart has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate, I would ask that he be exempted by a joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress from the operation of the same. U. S. GRANT.

Washington, D. C., March 6, 1869.

Another Railroad War.

Rupture Between the Erie and Northern Central Railways—Stoppage of Trains at Elmira.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 5.——What looks like a pretty serious war has broken out between the Erie and Northern Central Railways. The Northern Central uses the Erie track through and on each side of this city. Last evening orders were received by Division Superintendent Pratt of the Erie to allow no trains of the Northern Central to come on the Erie track, thus cutting off the Northern Central from the connections North. The switches were accordingly spiked, and all passage of the Northern Central trains stopped in either direction. No reasons were assigned for this extraordinary procedure, and the railroad men here are as much in the dark as to the cause of the difficulty as any body else. It is surmised that the trouble grows out of a hitch between the two Companies about the possession of the Fort Wayne Road as a communication to Chicago. The difficulty still continues, and no trains are passing on the Northern Central. An injunction was granted this afternoon to prevent the Erie from obstructing the passage of the Northern Central trains, but as yet no change has occurred in the situation. Leading officers and directors of the two roads have been in consultation this afternoon to effect a settlement. A train on the Northern Central, with 400 passengers from Washington, arrived at the break this afternoon, about a mile below the city but could go no further. They were obliged to take the Erie train, repay their fare, and get home by such roundabout routes as were open to them. The traveling public is suffering very great inconvenience.

THE NEW CABINET.

Sketch of the Members

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Mr. Adolph E. Borie was born in Philadelphia in 1809, and is therefore sixty years of age. When he was fifteen years of age, he graduated at the Philadelphia University and at twenty four went to Paris, where he remained several years and completed his education. After traveling in Europe, he returned to this city and entered business as a merchant in china ware. In this business he has since remained, and is now a silent member of the firm of McKean, Borie & Co., 153 Dock street: he is not actively engaged, and may be said to have retired. His fortune is large.

Mr. Borie was formerly an Old Line Whig, and has always been a determined opponent of the Democratic party. He never would compromise with it, and always voted against it. He was one of the founders of the Union League, and is now its Vice President. During the war he gave warm support to the Government, and contributed his money and influence liberally. He never held an office, never took part in politics, and never attended political meetings, excepting those held at the League. Since the war he was introduced to Grant by General Meade, and the acquaintance soon ripened into friendship. He was one of the principal contributors to the purchase of General Grant's house, in Chestnut, above Twentieth. It is not correct that Grant was ever Mr. Borie's guest, though he dined on one occasion at the Borie mansion on the Delaware river. Last Wednesday he went to Washington simply to see the inauguration, and at that time had not the slightest idea that he would be appointed to any place. He supposed that the rumor originated in his well known esteem for Grant and Grant's regard for him. Mr. Borie is a man identified with the interests of Philadelphia, and as Secretary of the Navy will probably secure the establishment of a great naval depot at League Island.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Elihu B. Washburne was born in Livermore, Oxford county, Maine, September 23, 1816; served an apprenticeship in the printing office of the Kennebec *Journal;* studied law at Harvard University, and, removing to the West, practiced at Galena, Illinois. He was elected a Representative to the Thirty-third Congress from that State, and re-elected to the Thirty-fourth, Thirty fifth, Thirty sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty eighth, Thirty ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first Congress. He served as chairman of the Committee on Commerce repeatedly, was chairman of the Special Committee on Immigration, and was that on the death of Mr. Lincoln. He was also a member of the Reconstruction, Air Line Railroad, Rules, and other important committees, and chairman of that appointed to investigate the Memphis riots. Two of his brothers have served in Congress. Having served continuously for a longer period than any other member, usage conferred on him the title of the "Father of the House." He introduced much important legislation, and was the author, among many others, of the bill reviving the rank of Licutenant General, which was conferred on General Grant. Mr. Washburne is fifty-five years of age, and has of late years suffered from an affection of the stomach, which has not, however, prevented him from attending to business.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Mr. J. D. Cox, though comparatively young, has already achieved distinguished honors. He is now about forty-two years of age. When a youth he proceeded to Oberlin College, Ohio, and, haying completed the theological course, entered the Theological Department. He had paid his way by working for his board, teaching school during the winter vacations, etc. When President Finney went abroad in 1855, he left young Cox in charge of his household. He became engaged to the President's daughter Julia (a young and charming widow), married, abandoned theology, and began the study of law in Ashtabula county. He was a hard student, and soon made his mark at the Ohio bar. When the war broke out, he promptly offered his services, and received a commission as Colonel of an Ohio regiment. At the battle of Bull Mountain, etc., he was promoted to a brigadier-brigadier. He was uniformly successful at other points in West Virginia until his command was in 1862 transferred to the Army of the Potomac. When McClellan advanced, in August, toward Antietam, General Cox, then a Major General, and in command of a corps, skilfully ascended the mountain sides, and, together with the gallant Reno, killed at that time, drove the rebels from the mountain passes. His subsequent military career is well known. After the close of the war, that is in 1865, he was chosen Governor of Ohio, by a majority of twenty-nine thousand, over General J. W. Morgan. He declined a re election. It will be remembered that during the Cabinet complications General Grant proposed General Cox as a compromise Secretary of War. Though brought up under the Radical influence of Oberlin, he is somewhat of a Conservative in his political views, and in a letter to the faculty of Oberlin College, in 1865, suggested that it was best not to make negro suffrage an issue in the pending State contest. He has seemingly been a great favorite with General Grant.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. A. T. Stewart was born near Belfast, Ireland, about the year 1804. He is of Irish parentage, but not remotely descended from Scotch ancestry. When he was eight years of age his parents died, and he was left without any relations, except his maternal grandfather. Mr. Stewart was educated for the Church. He took his degree at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1823 he came to New York, and was for a short time employed as a teacher. He became a merchant by accident. Happening to have become connected with an experienced business man in a business in which he invested a share of the capital he suddenly found himself the principal, alone responsible for the rent of the store and for the whole business. He at once made up his mind to be a merchant. He went back to Ireland, converted the moderate fortune he had inherited into money, invested it in Irish laces, brought them back to New York and opened his store in 1827. From that day onward his business prosperity was marked. He has for many years been noted as the foremost merchant in this country. He is, probably, the richest man in America. He was one of the earliest advocates of Grant for the Presidency, and is one of his most intimate friends.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Of Mr. E. Rockwood Hoar, very little is known. He is a citizen of Massachusetts, and is a grandson of Roger Sherman. He is said to be an able jurist, a man of equitable temper, and considerable experience in the law, and very little in politics.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

John M. Schofield was born in Chatauqua county, New York, September 29, 1831. He graduated at West Point in 1853, and served as an officer in various parts of the country with distinction. At the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1861, he was detailed to muster in the Missouri troops, and afterwards was placed on the staff of General Lyon. He was commissioned a Brigadier General of Volunteers in November, 1861, and he served with distinction throughout the entire war, reaching the rank of full Major General. On June 1, 1868, he was confirmed by the Senate as Secretary of War.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Mr. J. A. J. Cresswell was born in Port Deposit, Maryland, November 18, 1828; graduated at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, in 1848; studied law and came to the bar of Maryland in 1850. He was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates in 1861 and 1862. From August, 1862, to April, 1863, he was an Assistant Adjutant General for Maryland, and was elected a Representative from Maryland to the Thirty eighth Congress. He was also a delegate to the Baltimore Convention in 1864. In March, 1865, he was chosen a Senator in Congress for the unexpired term of T. H. Hicks, deceased.

MORE than two thousand one hundred disabled soldiers are housed, fed, clothed and in all respects tenderly cared for in the various National Asylums. The official announcement, that the Board of Management see their way clear to meet all the demands of these meritorious dependants upon the public gratitude, is one which must be peculiarly gratifying to the country.

A Funny Mistake.

What happened When Mr. Johnson Left the White House.

A Washington correspondent of *The Sun* tells an amusing story of how, late on the night of March 4, a terrible ringing of the bell of the White House was heard. Grant was at his private residence, and the servants in charge were badly scared. Still the noise continued:

"Andy! ho, Andy! Op'n th' door!" shouted the mysterious individual, working away at the bell handle as if he were raking a stove. A short silence ensued.

"Come, come, open the door, I tell ye! Me'n Smythe's out here an' it's cold enough to freeze a spirit level!"

At this point one of the coachman recognized the voice and sprang for the door, saying:

"Why, it's Dave—old Uncle Dave! Yere, open this door, some o' ye, d——d quick!"

Ten seconds of suspense, and the key was turned in the lock, and the catch was sprung. A heavy foot strode over the threshold, and two hundred pounds of solid flesh and overcoat rolled in the hall. The servants gathered about the mass in amazement.

"Tom, ho, you, Tom! S'the gas burnin' in my room? 'S Andy gone to bed? Confoun' ye, why didn'n' ye op'n the door? Didn'n' ye know I was freezin'?"

"Why, Uncle Dave," was the reply, "didn't you know that to-day was Inauguration day, and that the President's left for good, and that General Grant runs the mill now?"

Uncle David unsteadily gazed at Tom for a few seconds, and a meaning smile passed over his face. "No, you don't" said he; "what d'you take me for?" Then he straightening himself up in an effort at dignity, and continued: "Thomas, be careful how you joke with a United States Senator and a son-in-law uv the President."

"Yes," answered Tom, "but you ain't a Senator no more, and he ain't a President any longer. Don't I tell ye that Grant is a runnin' the mill?"

"What?" roared the ex-Senator from Tennessee, "and Andy's gone! an' Gid, an' Will, an' Aleck, an' Hughey, an Orv., an all those lively fellows—all gone! Well, well, well!"

For one minute the speaker put his hand to his forehead, then blew a long whistle, rolled out on the corridor, and disappeared among the trees lining the graveled walk to the White House.

It was ex-Senator David T. Patterson, of Tennessee, who, in a fit of absence of mind, brought on by undue excitement attending the inauguration, had reeled to the Executive Mansion, as in nights past, and demanded an entrance.

A Democratic Stampede in Indiana.

The Democratic members of the Indiana Legislature, on the 4th inst., resigned in a body, leaving only one or two Democratic representatives in each House, and each House without a quorum. The reason assigned for this revolutionary and disgraceful proceeding was to prevent a vote being taken on the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, a very Democratic reason, no doubt; but still one which will hardly commend itself to the calm judgment of citizens who regard this as a country of laws; a country where the larger number of voters are supposed to control legislation. These bolters, in their efforts to defeat a just measure for the establishment of the equality of all citizens before the law, interrupt seriously the necessary legislation of the State of Indiana. Nearly all the important bills of the session had been matured, but none of them passed into laws. None of the appropriation bills had been passed. So these model Democrats, in their hatred of equality of rights (real Democracy) are willing to sacrifice all the interests of the State, and leave the Insane, Deaf and Dumb, and other benevolent Asylums, as well as the public schools, without support. As no appropriation has been made for the payment of the State debt, the disgrace of repudiation is involved in this proceeding, as far as these recusants are concerned. But it is quite possible that they may all come to grief. Gov. Baker has already issued writs of election for all the districts made vacant by this bolt, which We shall be disappointed if as many Democrats are returned from those districts as deserted their posts of duty at Indianapolis on Thursday last. A special session of the Legislature will be called to meet early in April next.

THE INDIAN WAR ENDED.—Now comes by telegraph from the remote frontier, the gratifying tidings of the end of the Indian war. Not one hostile savage remains within the limits of Sheridan's late command. The broken bands which hover near the Mexican border are closely watched by Custar, while throughout the whole of the vast territory which lately was scourged by the roaming foe, peace has been achieved, and its absolute security restored to our citizen-pioneers. The war has been short, sharp and decisive. It has been waged at a great pecuniary cost, but it has cheaply purchased the first solid and enduring peace which our arms and our energy have ever conquered from these red Arabs. We have made the elements serve us as well as our steel, and the confidence of these savages has been broken and humbled forever.

In this campaign General Sheridan has added another laurel to an already abundant wreath. He now proceeds to the Capital to receive the deserved congratulations of the government.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—In the caucus of Republican Senators held this morning, it was announced that Mr. A. T. Stewart had notified President Grant that he must decline accepting the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury, in view of the fact that it would require the repeal of certain laws in order that he might accept, the policy of which was doubted by many leading lawyers. This solves a very grave question, and will effectually restore harmony in Republican circles.

Rumors are very current that Judge Hoar has declined the position of Attorney General, and that Mr. Boutwell will be tendered the Treasury Department, and Lyman Trumaine, of New York, as Attorney General. It is believed, however, that Mr. Stewart favors the appointment of David A. Wells to the place.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

THE Georgia and Louisiana questions were discussed freely in the Republican caucus at Washington last week. A dispatch says:

"It is understood that no action will be had in the matter until after the Supreme Court of that State has rendered a decision in the case now pending as to the power of the Legislature to exclude the negro votes from the Legislature. There are many leading Republicans in Congress who maintain that Georgia is not entitled to representation, on the ground that she has failed to comply with the reconstruction acts. In the case of Louisiana; the caucus was a good deal divided.

HAVANA, March 7.—A report comes from St. Domingo that Gen. Luperon has purchased a war steamer at St. Thomas, in which he intends to embark with an expedition to overthrow the Government of President Baez. The rebellion in the Southern and Eastern quarters of St. Domingo has now been suppressed, and the rebels there are very active. It is rumored that President Baez has sent Mr. Fabens to Washington as a Special Commissioner to treat for annexation to the United States. The project is extremely unpopular in St. Domingo.

GRANT, who was indicted at Richmond, for the murder of Pollard, the editor of the *Opinion*, has been tried and acquitted. Chivalry does not justify the shooting an enemy from a chamber window; but much less could family instincts excuse the shameless license of Pollard in dealing in the private affairs of citizens. Such license is as essentially barbarous as the method by which it was punished in this instance.

ABOUT twenty members of the Oragon Legislature met at Salem on Friday, but as no quorum was present they adjourned to Sept. 20. The Governor having refused to order an election to fill vacancies, efforts are being made to induce the Speaker to do so.

THE GOVERNOR of British Columbia gets a salary of twenty-five thousand dollars—more than the whole territory is worth.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

LAKE MICHIGAN is larger than the whole of England.

480,000 New Yorkers live in 15,000 tenement houses.

THE Maine Senate has ratified the Fifteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

AMONG the bills reported to the Michigan Legislature is one to prevent the shooting of any person "in sport."

ON Thursday the 4th inst Hon. James G. Blaine of Maine was elected speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

FOUR of the Cabinet members are older than Grant who is but 47. Mr. Washburne is 55, Mr. Borie 60, Mr. Stewart 65, Mr. Hoar 52, Mr. Creswell 42, Mr. Cox 42 and General Schofield 33.

THE Boston *Journal* learns that among the last acts of President Johnson was to pardon Jas. D. Martin, defaulting cashier of the National Hide and Leather Bank.

THE Governor or Minnesota has vetoed the bill for the removal of the Capital from St. Paul. The House sustains the vote. The bill appropriating 500,000 acres of internal improvement land to the payment of the old Minnesota State Railroad bonds, was passed.

ABOUT twenty members of the Oregon Legislature met on Friday last. No quorum being present, they adjourned till September 20th. The Governor having refused to order an election to fill vacancies, efforts are being made to induce the Speaker of the House to do so.

A young woman in Chicago has invented a new branch of female usefulness. She advertises that she will "give lessons in etiquette, and the way of conversing with ladies, to any young gentlemen who does not feel at ease in the society of the opposite sex. Tuition to lovers, extra." She has been quite successful, and makes a speciality of proposals in various forms.

THE French Prince Imperial is a great amateur of velocipedes. He has publicly gained a race in the Tuileries gardens against his comrade, Dr. Conneau's son, and it is said that he has ordered a dozen velocipedes to make presents of to various young friends.

IT is said that before the establishment of lighthouses on the northern extremity of Scotland, the Orkney Island farmers and wreckers used claret wine instead of milk in their barley porridge, and fenced their farms with Honduras mahogany. They bitterly opposed the erection of lighthouses.

THE warm springs near Carson City, Navada, have sunk two feet in a very sudden and mysterious manner, and the prisoners confined in the penitentiary, which is immediately over the springs, are in a constant state of terror, expecting to be blown up by a natural convulsion.

SOME boys who were out hunting the other night, near Dayton, Ohio, built a big fire in the woods to protect themselves from the night air. Soon afterward they ascertained that they were literally covered with grasshoppers and katydids, which had been warmed into activity by the unusual heat.

A VERY curious railroad accident happened recently near Mirzapore, India. A large elephant, seeing the red light and smoke, concluded the noisy locomotive was an enemy to be summarily demolished. He accordingly placed himself on the track, and met the strange creature head on, with trunk and tusks. The result was a dead elephant and eleven cars capsized. Only one man was killed.

THERE is a law in Ohio providing that cities of 20,000 inhabitants or over shall be authorized to levy a tax of one-tenth of a mill in order to establish a free library. Among others, Cleveland has taken action under this law, and now, without appreciable expense, a library of five or six thousand volumes has been gathered in the Forest City, whose doors are thrown freely open to the poor. This is a truly educational institution, in the best sense of the word.

AN artist from Buffalo, New York, who was camping at the base of Mount Washington, on the Crystal Hill road, sometime during the past winter scene of the White Mountains, discovered a few days ago, near dark, indications of a snow slide. Thinking it unsafe to remain in camp, he went some distance to an unoccupied house to spend the night. Returning in the morning, he found his camp covered by an avalanche of snow from Mount Washington, from thirty to fifty feet deep.

THE question of opening the Public Library on Sunday, is now engaging the public attention in Boston. The City Solicitor has given his opinion that the opening of the library for public use on Sunday does not come within the meaning of either of the words of the exception in the statue, permitting works of necessity or charity, and that persons who should conduct the library for public use on Sunday would be subject to the penalty, provided by the statute. A bill, however, has been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature, empowering towns and cities to authorize the opening of public libraries within their respective limits, and relieving the persons employed in these institutions from all penalties for violating the Sabbath statutes.

BALTIMORE has a "cat case." The plaintiff was the owner of a valuable cat of the Maltese breed, which had been missing for about four months. The cat was discovered in the possession of the defendant, and plaintiff, in order to recover it, was obliged to sue out a writ of replevin, the cat and its collar being valued at $25. At the trial of the case, in which both sides were represented by counsel, the defendant produced an account against the plaintiff of $13.20 for boarding the cat for 132 days, at ten cents per day. After hearing the evidence and argument (in which defendant's counsel contended that there was no property in cats), the Justice gave judgment for plaintiff for possession of the cat, and one cent damages and costs to be paid by defendant. The bill of defendant for boarding the cat was disallowed.

THE English gentleman who did not want a "buffalo" when he went sleighing, in New York, preferring a horse, has returned to his native land, and has published the following examples of journalism prevalent in the far west: "A stranger, wearing a stovepipe hat and a boiled shirt, arrived in town yesterday, and put up at the Nugget House. The boys are having a good time with that hat this morning. The funeral will take place at two o'clock. Dog Ranche is unhealthy for swells."—*Dog Ranche Weekly Howl.*

"A painful accident occurred in Frog Gulch, yesterday, which has passed a wet blanket of gloom over a hitherto joyous, whisky-loving community. Dave Spigger—or, as he was familiarly called "Murderer Dave"—got drunk at his usual hour yesterday, and, as his custom, took down his gun and started after the fellow who went home with his girl the night before. He found him at breakfast, with his wife and thirteen children. After killing them, he started to return, but, being weary, stumbled and broke his leg. Dr. Bill found him in that condition, and, having no wagon at hand to convey him to town, shot him to put him out of misery. Dave was dearly loved by all who knew him, and his loss is a Democratic gain. He never disagreed with any but Republicans, and would have materially reduced the vote of that party had he not been so untimely cut off."—*Siskiyou Knock Down.*

"A child of Whisky Ben had an altercation with the Methodist preacher over at Michigan Gully last Sunday, and ended the discussion by caving in his abolition head. The boy had been presented with a new revolver by the Cumberland Presbyterians."—*Stars and Bars.*

"THE scoundrel who tipped over our office last month will be hung to morrow, and no paper will be issued next day.—*Calaveras Shricker.*

"There is a man in town claiming to be the man that murdered Sheriff White some months ago. We consider him an imposter, seeking admission into society above his level, and hope people will stop inviting him to their houses."—*Frog Spring Herald.*

AGENTS WANTED.—$75 TO $200 PER MONTH!!! or a commission from which twice that amount can be made by selling the Latest Improved COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price $18.00. For Circular and Terms address C. BOWERS & CO. 18dec68m3 320 South Third Street, Phila.

DIRECTORY.

The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael S. Ritchey, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—D. R. Anderson, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Delbaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—A. J. Sansom.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—John Harris.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 134, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Post No. 102, *G. A. R.* meets every Thursday evening, in the second story of Lingenfelter's Law Building.

New Advertisements.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A LAXATIVE MEDICINE.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have used it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:

For *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion*, *Listlessness*, *Languor* and *Loss of Appetite*, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For *Liver Complaint* and its various symptoms, *Bilious Headache*, *Sick Headache*, *Jaundice* or *Green Sickness*, *Bilious Colic* and *Bilious Fevers*, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For *Dysentery* or *Diarrhœa*, but one mild dose is generally required.

For *Rheumatism*, *Gout*, *Gravel*, *Palpitation of the Heart*, *Pain in the Side*, *Back and Loins*, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change these complaints disappear.

For *Dropsy* and *Dropsical Swellings* they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For *Suppressions* a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
2oct1y DR. B. F HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY YET.

STOUFFER'S PATENT EGG PRESERVER.

Will keep Eggs in a perfect condition two years Eggs can't spoil while under the process.

It has been used by the patentee twelve years and never failed.

Eggs put up by this process during the summer have been sold in the cities the following winter at five times their original cost!

One man can put up and send to market, $20,000 worth of Eggs in less than six months, and more than double his money.

Is equally applicable to hot or cold climates, is easily understood, and costs about ½ a cent per dozen.

Thousands have tested the Eggs, and certify that they are perfect.

The process is guaranteed to be a perfect "EGG PRESERVER."

The Patent has 16 years to run.

Family Rights, without permission to buy and sell eggs for speculation, $5; Grocers' Rights—in Large Cities, $50; in Villages, $20. States and Counties according to population.

Address, JOHN F. BEAZEL,
26feb3t Uniontown, Penn'a.

DUFF'S COLLEGE,

No. 37 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

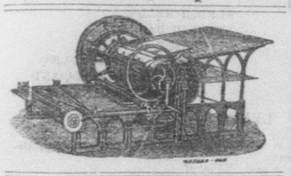
P. DUFF, Author of Duff's System of Bookkeeping, President.

Established twenty-eight years, having educated many thousands of Merchants, Bankers and Accountants in the United States and Canadas in the most perfect class instruction, and is now the first College in America to introduce the new important improvement of combining that class instruction with comprehensive exercise in

REAL BUSINESS,

By Wm. H., Charles P., and Robert P. Duff, all experienced business Accountants, each having kept books in extensive firms

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1869

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

State Senator.

BEDFORD, Feb 15th 1869.

JOHN LUTZ, Esq., *Editor of Bedford* INQUIRER:

DEAR SIR:—Will you please announce my name to the Republican Voters of Bedford County, as a candidate for the nomination for State Senator of the District, to be chosen by the Republican party in this County on the 19 day of March next;

I will be thankful for any support that may be extended to me for that position.

Very Respectfully, &c.,
D. WASHABAUGH.

WE are authorized to announce GEORGE SHANNON MULLEN of Napier township as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of State Senator.

The following letter, in reference to the above announcement, should have appeared in our last week's issue.

SCHELLSBURG, Feb. 27th 1869.

Mr. Lutz:—Your favor of the 24th inst., asking whether the announcement of my name as a candidate for State Senator was done by my consent or authority, came duly to hand.

In reply I would say that it was not, as I had positively declined being a candidate. But inasmuch as my name has been announced in that connection I presume by a friend, and as numerous friends here urge me to allow it to remain so, I have concluded to accede to their wishes in this respect.

Very truly &c.
G. S. MULLIN.

JOHN LUTZ, Esq:

At the earnest solicitation of his many friends in the Eastern stronghold of Republicanism, A. J. NYCUM, of Bloody Run Borough, has consented to become a candidate for State Senator, subject to the decision of the Republicans of the County, at the primary election to be held on the 19th inst. He has always been an earnest and firm Republican and has never before been a candidate for any office.

PROVIDENCE.

Legislative.

PATTONSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 23; 1869

MR. JOHN LUTZ: Please announce the name of JACOB H. LONGENECKER. Esq., as a candidate for renomination for a seat in the next Legislature. Subject to the decision of the Republican voters at the Primary Election March 19, 1869.

SOUTH WOODBERY

Sheriffalty.

We are authorized to announce ISAAC S. WRIGHT, of Pleasantville, St. Clair township, as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of Sheriff.

WE are authorized to announce WILLIAM DIBERT of Bedford Borough as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of Sheriff of Bedford County.

Prothonotary.

We are authorized to announce Lieutenant ISAIAH CONLEY of Schellsburg, as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Prothonotary subject to the decision of the Republican voters of Bedford County.

SCHELLSBURG, Pa. March 6, 1869.—*John Lutz Esq*:—I notice in yesterdays issue of the INQUIRER, the announcement of my name as a candidate for the Republian nomination for Prothonotary, Register &c. This announcement was made without my knowledge or consent.

Though fully sympathizing with the Republican party, I cannot consent, at this time, to allow the use of my name as a candidate.

Duly appreciating the friendly motives which prompted the announcement, and thanking my friends who have tendered me their support, I ask the withdrawal of my name. ISAIAH CONLEY.

Local Affairs.

CRIME in New York, the title of an article on our first page will be found worthy a perusal.

HECKERMAN'S Tobacco Cure is wholesome. It gives one an appetite and enriches the blood.

THOSE who wish a reliable preparation for the hair should adopt Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

CANARY BIRDS.—Bird cages and bird fixtures of all kinds, for sale at Heckerman's drug store.

THE EVENING STAR says "The revolution in Cuba, has seriously effected the hoop pole business of the farmers in Franklin county, Maine." Bedford county has been somewhat injured in that line too.

FOURTH OF MARCH.—The importance of the 4th of March was not altogether overlooked in Bedford. A salute of thirty-six guns was fired in honor of the occasion. The Stars and Stripes were flung to the breeze early in the morning from the top of the Washington House and proudly floated the entire day. In the evening the Republican Silver Band turned out and discoursed some of their best music.

DON'T FAIL to read the communication from the railroad committee in another column. Our people must put their shoulders to the wheel if they would have a railroad. It is the interest of every man woman and child in the community. The whole town will be canvassed shortly and the subscriptions here will settle the question whether we shall have a railroad or not. If the town does its duty the country will not be found wanting. Come, up to the work, property holders, mechanics, laborers every body and we will soon have a railroad.

A TRAIN OF CARTS numbering seventeen passed through this place from the west, on Tuesday evening. Such an unusual spectacle called quite a crowd into the streets to see and learn the import of this hegira of the carts. On inquiry it was ascertained that they were from the Sand Patch tunnel on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, and were bound for Carlisles Pa. Mr. Collins the owner having abandoned his contract on the tunnel. The work on the tunnel however does not stop as the contract was undertaken and work begun by another party the same day that Mr. Collins abandoned it.

THE PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—We clip the following complimentary notice of this institution from the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*: "The Pittsburgh Female College is enjoying marked prosperity, especially in the boarding department. There is but a single vacancy. Philadelphia, in the East, and St. Paul, Omaha, and Independence, Missouri, in the West, and intermediate points, have sent representatives to our excellent institution. Among the numbers are the daughters of Bishops Simpson and Kingsley. Unusual facilities are afforded in all the solid and ornamental branches, and the College Faculty ranks among the very best in the land. The spring term will commence March 23d." Send to Rev. J. C. Pershing Pittsburgh Pa. for a catalogue.

Bedford Rail Road.

The undersigned committee, appointed to obtain subscriptions, have done, up to this time, what they deemed best to accomplish their work. Some citizens have done their duty. Some have half done it, and others have not done it at all. Upon this latter class particularly, the responsibility rests of defeating, what they all acknowledge to be, our only help as a thriving community. No more persuasion is to be made use of with those who ought, at once, to embrace the only opportunity, perhaps, they will ever have, of making their own neighborhood what it ought to be.

The grading and bridging will not cost above $70,000,00 as ascertained by actual survey and calculation; one half of this sum can be easily raised by the people of Bedford; if this is done, the other half can be raised out-side of Bedford, and the road put under contract this coming Spring. The committee are no more interested in this than any other individuals. The books are still open at the Prothonotary's office, and it remains to be seen whether our citizens will allow our town and vicinity to become dried up, and the Bedford Springs get to be no where, or whether we shall rival Altoona and Saratoga. Upon our own people, at this particular time, these things depend.

A. KING
W. M. HARTLEY
JNO ALSIP
G. W. GUMP
O. E. SHANNON

The Railroad—How to Raise the Money

NAPIER TP., March 8, 1869.

JOHN LUTZ, Esq.: *Dear Sir*—I went to Schellsburg on last Wednesday to attend the Railroad meeting, but the committee who were appointed to attend to that business failed to make their appearance; at least I could not find them. I suppose that after attending the other meetings they were discouraged and went home. I do not think from the appearance of the crowd in Schellsburg that day, that it would have paid very well. I have been thinking considerably about this Railroad projec of late, and have come to the conclusion that if we have to depend on subscriptions alone we will never have a railroad to Bedford. A great many men who are able to subscribe largely and who would be the most benefitted by a Railroad will not give anything, thinking that the road will be made anyhow. Others will not subscribe because they had subscribed to the Bedford Railroad once and had to pay their subscription, very unjustly as they thought. Now, sir, I can see but one way to raise the stock to build this road; and that is to petition the Legislature to pass a law to allow (or compel) a tax to be levied on the townships most interested in the road, for an amount equal to, say five times as much as the county tax, for two years, or, if that is not sufficient, let it run on for three years or longer if necessary. I have talked with a number of the tax payers of this neighborhood, and I think where the people understand it, there will be very little opposition to the plan. I do not know what persons in other parts of the county or townships proposed to be taxed may think of it. I make the suggestion that we do so, and if those who are managing the enterprise think it advisable to adopt this plan of raising stock, let them start the petitions. One or two active men in each township can get the most of the tax payers to sign petitions in a few days. If we do anything it must be done soon, as the Legislature will soon adjourn. The Townships of Snake Springs, Bedford, Napier, Juniata, Harrison, Londonderry and the Boroughs of Bedford and Schellsburgh are the places where the tax ought to be laid. We have been talking about this railroad long enough; it is time we would go to work and do something or abandon it altogether. There is no use in spending so much gas on it. It is money we want now, and the only way we can get it is by a tax. Then let each tax payer hold stock in the road equal to his tax paid. Let others, who can, subscribe in addition to the tax; in that way the road will be built, and it is my opinion it will never be done by the people of this county in any other way. I have given you a few of my thoughts on this subject; you are at liberty to do with it as you please. If any other person has a better plan of raising money I would like to hear him speak right out in meeting.

Yours truly,
G. W. WILLIAMS.

NO GOUGING GENTLEMEN.—There are about twenty-five Democratic candidates in this county, for the offices of Prothonotary, Sheriff, Treasurer and Commissioner. A number of these have been standing office seekers for ten or fifteen years, but as they don't quite come up to the ideas of the "wire workers" who are running the machine in this quarter, they are dumpped off on every occasion, and afterwards "honeyed" up again with faithful promises that they will get the nomination the *next* time. Thus it has been going on for a long time, the politicians always managing to trade off what they call the weak, innocent, easy fellows—those whom they can coax back again. Thus it is going on now. The sharpers already have the ticket made up: twenty one candidates are already slaughtered, and the questions now discussed in the caucus meetings are "what shall we do to make it all right with these defeated candidates?" "How can we smooth it over that they will not smell the rat?" "*Promise them the office for the next time*" whisper half a dozen wire workers who have played *that* game before, and who are afraid to speak above a whisper for fear of being heard. "Tell 'em we did all we could for them this time, and if they support the ticket this campaign the way is open for them the next round. The main object of these knights of Democracy is to keep on the "good side" of the twenty five candidates and on every occasion to insure to each one the nomination desired. A little time will show in which quarter the gouging was carried on, and will also show some of the above described "soft-soaping."

OUR FROG PONDS—The attention of the borough authorities is called to the water standing in the gutters on Juliana street from the Inquirer building to the Court house. It is true there are some slight obstructions occasionally in front of the Inquirer building but from frequent observation we have serious doubts, as to whether the fall allowed in grading the street is sufficient to carry off all the water. A brisk shower, at any time since the grading, has been sufficient to fill the gutters and overflow the pavement along the public square. The matter should be attended to before the grading, curbing and paving of the street is done. We wish to begin ours next week. Will not the borough council look after the work at once, and enable us to get to the court house, after or during rains, without wading?

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

ALSO a Seventy five dollar Machine of the American Buttonhole and Overseaming Sewing machine Company's Manufacture on the most favorable terms.

Either of the two last named machines can be seen in operation in town, where they have given the most complete satisfaction. Further particulars can be had by calling at, or writing to, the INQUIRER Office Bedford Pa.

tf

"THE VIGILANCE FIRE COMPANY," of Bedford, was organized on Monday evening last, by the election of the following officers:—

President—H. J. King.
Vice President—John A. Nicodemus,
Secretary—J. N. Alsip,
Treasurer—J. E. Smith.

Several moves have been made in this direction before, but after the excitement and novelty of the first few weeks was over the companies sank into oblivion. We need a fire company in this place, one in which the people will depend. We will be glad to see the young men who have enlisted in this enterprise meet with success. We hope the Borough authorities will lend their assistance and advice.

The standing advice to a green fire company runs something like the following:

"The moment you hear an alarm of fire, scream like a pair of panthers. Run any way, except the right way,—for the furthest way round is the nearest way to the fire. If you happen to run on the top of a wood pile, so much the better, you can then get a good view of the neighborhood. If a light breaks on your view, "break" for it immediately; but be sure you don't jump into a bow window. Keep yelling, all the time; and, if you can't make night hideous enough yourself, kick all the dogs you come across, and set them yelling, too; 'twill help amazingly. A brace of cats dragged up stairs by the tail would be a "powerful auxiliary." When you reach the scene of the fire, do all you can to convert it into a scene of destruction. Tear down all the fences in the vicinity. If it be a chimney on fire, throw salt down it; or, if you can't do that, perhaps the best plan would be to jerk off the pump handle and pound it down. Don't forget to yell, all the while, as it will have a prodigious effect in frightening off the fire. The louder the better, of course; and the more ladies in the vicinity, the greater necessity for "doing it brown." Should the roof begin to smoke, get to work in good earnest, and make any man "smoke" that interrupts you. If it is summer, and there are fruit trees in the lot, cut them down, to prevent the fire from roasting the apples. Don't forget to yell! Should the stable be threatened, carry out the cow chains. Never mind the horse—he'll be alive and kicking; and if his legs don't do their duty let them pay for the roast. Ditto as to the hogs;—let them save their own bacon, or smoke for it. When the roof begins to burn, get a crow bar and pry away the stone steps; or, if the steps be of wood, procure an axe and chop them up. Next, cut away the wash-boards in the basement story; and if that don't stop the flames, let the chair-boards on the first floor share a similar fate. Should the "devouring element" still pursue the even tenor of its way," you had better ascend to the second story. Pitch out the pitchers, and tumble out the tumblers. Yell all the time!

If you find a baby abed, fling it into the second story window of the house across the way; but let the kitten down in a work basket. Then draw out the bureau drawers, and empty their contents out of the back window; telling somebody below to upset the slop barrel and rain water hogshead at the same time. Of course, you will attend to the mirror. The further it can be thrown, the more pieces will be made. If anybody objects, smash it over his head. Do not, under any circumstances, drop the tongs down from the second story; the fall might break its legs, and render the poor thing a cripple for life. Set it straddle of your shoulders, and carry it down carefully. Pile the bed clothes carefully on the floor, and throw the crockery out of the window. By the time you have attended to all these things, the fire will certainly be arrested, or the building burnt down. In either case, your services will be no longer needed."

THE WEATHER.—Since we went to press last the weather has been very changeable. On Saturday we had high winds and snow storms all day. Saturday night was the coldest we have had since Christmas. Sunday morning was very cold but moderated through the day. Monday was damp and cloudy though not so cold. Tuesday was a genuine spring day; the weather was very warm and pleasant, and our town folks appeared to enjoy it hugely: about Sun-set the Heavens were again covered with clouds, and during the entire night we had rain. Wednesday morning was ushered in with several very heavy showers and up to the time we go to press mud predominates.

NEW YORK, July 1st. 1868.

DEAR SIR:—In your paper of last week you or one of your correspondents say that Dr.— is not the originator of the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, and that they were manufactured and sold by one *Pedro Martelle*, an old Spaniard, in the Island of St. Thomas, over forty years ago, as every old sea captain can testify. Now sir, I can certify to the above as being true, for I have followed the sea for over forty years, most of the time doing business with the West Indies. These same Bitters, differently put up and named, were brought to my notice on my first trip to the Island of St. Croix for a cargo of rum, and for years and years after my ship's stores were never without them. I always supplied my family and many of my neighbors with them, and can truly say a better Bitters and Tonic is not made in all the world.

Yours, truly,
CAPT. HENRY WENTZ.

Books and Periodicals.

A NEW MONTHLY.—"Leasure Hours" a magazine devoted to history, biography, prose, poetry, wit, romance, reality and useful information is on our table. It has a good appearance, is neatly printed and is very cheap terms $2 per year or 3 copies for 4,50. Published by O'Dwyer & Co. 59 4th, Avenue Pittsburgh.

BALLOU'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for April is full of very interesting reading matter, and has a number of fine cuts. Published at Boston mass. Can be had at the INQUIRER Book Store for 15 cents.

MARRIED.

March 4th 1869, by David Miller Esq., SOLOMON BERMAN to CATHARINE MAY, both of Harrison township Bedford county.

At the Friends Cove Parsonage, on Wednesday, March 3d. 1869, by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. JACOB W. SHOEMAKER of Friends Cove and Miss SOPHIA WERTZ of Cumberland Valley, this county.

DIED.

At Clear Ridge, February 28th. MARY C. wife of George W. McDaniel, and daughter of Wm. and Eliza Kiser, of Bedford aged 23 years, 1 month and 25 days.

At the age of 15 she sought and obtained an interest in Christ, and connected herself with the M. E Church. The religion she professed in life sustained her through her severe illness, and enabled her to triumph in death. In all her sufferings she was not heard to murmer or complain, but could say "the will of the Lord be done." Another sister in the Lord has gone. We number one less here, but one more in the blessed spirit land. Her work on earth is done, and she has gone to receive her reward. She was an affectionate wife, a fond and dutiful daughter, and beloved by all who knew her. May her stricken husband and bereaved friends so live, that they will meet her where separation is unknown.

"Who would not wish to die like those,
Whom God's own spirit deigns to bless?
To sink into that soft repose,
Then wake to perfect happiness?"

S. D. M.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

A Malarious Month.

March, that gives us a new President, is also the inaugural month of many harrassing disorders. Entangled in its fogs are the seeds of coughs, colds, and of that alternation of frigidity and fire, more widely known than admired, called fever and ague. The only way to avoid these "little unpleasantnesses," is to render the system strong enough to fight off the atmospheric poison that produces them, and the best way to endow it with this repellent power is to tone it with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

If a wayfarer were credibly informed that a ruffian was waiting at the next corner, he would doubtless turn in his tracks, and take a safer route to his destination. With just about the same amount of trouble, the attacks of diseases prevalent at this season may be evaded. Nay, the trouble will be less, for drug stores lie in every one's route, and every respectable druggist in the Union keeps on hand HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. The article is a staple of trade, and it would be as easy to find a grocery without sugar, as the store of an apothecary without this popular tonic remedy.

In view of the experience of the nation with regard to the article, during the space of twenty years, it seems almost unnecessary to recapitulate its merits to Americans. But as our population is increasing at the rate of a couple of millions a year, in the natural way and by immigration, it may be as well to hint to the rising generation and new arrivals (the old settlers know all about it,) that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the most wholesome and potent vegetable tonic ever manufactured; that it is a specific for debility, dyspepsia, biliousness, and miasmatic fevers; that it prevents, as well as cures, these complaints and their complications; that it is not "bad to take," and is absolutely harmless. 1 m

IF YOU spend twenty-five cents for a box of Heckerman's Tobacco Cure, you will save five dollars a year for tobacco.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

MARKETS.

SATURDAY, March 6, 1869.—Flour—there is only a limited demand for Flour for the supply of the home consumers, whose purchases reached 1300 bbls, and included superfine at $5.25@5.75: Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $7@7.37½: Penna do do at $7@8.-25: Ohio do do at $8.75@9.50: extras at $6-@6.50, and fancy lots at $10@12. Rye Flour sells in a small way at $7.25@7.50. Corn Meal is quiet.

GRAIN.—Wheat is 10c ₱ bushel lower, and is in good request, with sales of 5000 bushels Pennsylvania and Ohio red at $1.70@1.80. Rye is steady at $1.55 for Western. Corn is in fair request, with sales of 9500 bushels at 95c for yellow, and 94@95c for Western mixed. Oats are more inquired after, and 9000 bushels changed hands at 73@75c for Western and 65c for Pennsylvania. Barley and Malt are quiet.

BARK is firm at $60 ₱ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

GROCERIES.—Coffee and Sugar are unchanged; 1000 hhds Muscovado Molasses sold at 60c —a decline.

CLOVERSEED is in good request, and 800 bushels sold at $9.62@10 for old and new lots. Timothy commands $3.25@2.50 and Flaxseed $2.65.

PROVISIONS of all descriptions are quiet.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Frederick Bortz, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment immediately, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL WHIP,
MARTIN H. BORTZ,
12mar6t Administrators.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between JOHN NYCUM & S. CALVIN MULLIN, of Mann's Choice, under the name of Nycum & Mullin, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 16th day of February, 1869. The accounts of the firm are left in the hands of Nycum Brothers for collection. Parties having claims are requested to present them before the 20th of April next, and all persons indebted must settle before that time, or their accounts will be left in the hands of a Justice. 12marâ1

EXAMINER'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to take testimony and report the same with an opinion as to the propriety of granting an order of sale, to the Court, in the matter of the application of John H. P. Adams, for the sale of the real estate of Jacob Howsare, late of Southampton township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of March, A. D. 1869, at his office in Bedford, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper. [12mar1t] JNO. P. REED, Ex'r.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Administrator of the estate of Archibald Perdew, deceased, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, will sell at public sale,

ON MONDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1869, on the premises, the following described real estate, situate in Bean's Cove, Southampton township, Bedford county, described in proceedings for partition upon said estate, as follows:

No. 1. Purpart "F" containing 280 acres, 113 perches of land, adjoining lands of Nelson Ruby and John Casteel, purparts D and G, Daniel Tewell and others, having thereon erected a dwelling house and two barns, about 150 acres under cultivation, being composed of two tracts of land.

No. 2. Purpart "G," containing 77 acres, 101 perches, unimproved, adjoining purpart "F," and lands of Nelson Ruby and John Casteel, John Robinson and others.

No. 3. Purpart "H" containing 38 acres, unimproved, adjoining lands of Nelson Ruby, Wm. McGwinn and others.

TERMS will be made known on day of sale, which will be opened at 12 o'clock M.

12marâw ELIJAH PERDEW, Adm'r.

AGENTS WANTED.—A BOOK OF GENERAL INTEREST TO ALL CLASSES.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A BUSY LIFE.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

In one elegant octavo volume of over 600 pages, well printed on fine paper, and illustrated with an admirable Portrait on Steel of Mr. Greely, with pictures of his various Homes, his Farm, &c. &c. together with a beautiful Portrait of Margaret Fuller, engraved by Linton.

Mr. Greeley has said of it: "I shall never write anything else into which I shall put so much of *myself*, my experiences, notions, convictions, and modes of thought, as those *Recollections*. I give, with small reserve, my mental history." The book embraces views of early New England settlement, the author's own youthful life, education, apprenticeship, adventures, professional and political reminiscences, experience in Congress, newspaper life in New York, and much useful talk about farms and farming. It is a peculiarly entertaining and valuable work—a look behind the scenes during an important period of the country's history.

For terms, &c. address with stamp
CHAS. S. GREENE & CO.,
12marât 413 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

ESTATE OF ADAM B. KOONTZ, deceased. Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of Adam B. Koontz, late of Bedford township deceased, by the register at Bedford co., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payments, and all having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ADREAL KOONTZ,
EPHRAIM KOONTZ,
26feb6t Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Corley, Jr. late of Juniata township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, by the Register of Bedford co., he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment immediately, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

FREDERICK HILLEGAS,
26feb6t Administrator.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

New Advertisements.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, for the year ending January 1, 1869:
WM. BOWLES, Treasurer,

	DR.
To am't in Treasury at last settlement	$2223 68
To amount received from the county Treasurer	2000 00
To am't received from collectors	7111 73
Total	$11335 41

TREASURER,	CR.
By amount paid on checks as follows:	
Merchandise	$1939 41½
Hardware	167 64
Groceries	97 21
Drugs	120 40
Beef	1155 04
Bacon	402 97½
Mutton	16 45
Fish	53 50
Potatoes	95 83
Corn	33 00
Rye	34 30
Salt	6 00
Applebutter	100 00
Vinegar	38 00
Issuing orders	23 50
Removal of paupers	117 00
Support out-door paupers	802 75
Support lunatics at State Asylum	163 75
J. I. Noble, manufacturing goods	27 50
Expenses removing Aaron Smith to State Asylum	112 50
Funeral expenses	19 25
Coffins	34 50
Toll	8 37
Blacksmithing	73 70
Expenses in Detwiler case	37 50
G. H. Spang, services in Bixler case	5 00
Jos. Claar, percentage on collections	6 36
Meyers & Mengel, advertising	104 80
Dorborrow & Lutz, advertising	106 20
Making and repairing fence	7 50
Four rakes	1 00
Mill license	10 20
Repairs and castings for mill	37 45
Bolting cloth, expressage, making up and putting on	92 75
James B. Hays, mila right	10 00
Insurance	11 75
D. Crouse, work at spring house	2 50
H. Defibaugh, Shoemaking	5 00
Coal	12 50
Lumber	12 50
Sewing machine	85 00
George Lysinger, balance on account	48 46
Samuel Defibaugh, salary as Steward	500 00
Michael Diehl, services as Director	50 00
J. I. Noble, services as Director	53 00
D. R. Anderson, services as Director	50 00
J. W. Dickerson, salary as attorney and percentage on collection	61 00
E. F. Kerr, salary, stamps, postage, &c	31 85
T. R. Gettys, clerk and extra services	77 25
W. C. Schaeffer, clerk	90 00
William Bowles, treasurer	75 00
Dr. F. C. Reamer, physician	75 00
Medical attendance upon Jane Scutchall	25 00
Services as matron	15 00
John Kemery, for Sundry, checks cancelled and filed	397 33
Mrs. Mary Kepler, money loaned Poor House	1000 00
Expenses auditing account	40 00
Total credits	$8664 68½
Total charges	$11335 41
Total credits	8664 68½
Balance in Treasury	$2670 72½

We the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford county, certify that we have examined the foregoing accounts of Wm. Bowles, Treasurer of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, and found the same to be correct and true, as above stated. Witness our hands and seal this 8th day of January, A. D., 1869.

JOHN D. LUCAS,
Attest S. WHIP,
W. C. SCHAEFFER, M. A. HUNTER,
Clerk. Auditors.

Stewart's Statement for the year 1868.

Number of paupers remaining January 1, 1868,	70
Number of paupers admitted during the year,	52
Number of paupers born during the year,	1
	123
Number of paupers discharged during the year,	38
Number of paupers died during the year	8
Number of paupers bound out during the year,	2
	48
Number of paupers remaining Jan. 1, 1869,	75
Meals given to wayfaring persons,	1450

Of the present number there are insane 7, partially deranged 12, blind 1, colored 6. There are 31 out-door paupers, provided with food, clothing and medical attendance.

Manufactured in the House.

Shirts,	98	Dresses,	106
Pairs Pants,	75	Chemise,	43
Coats,	29	Skirts,	13
Drawers,	10	Aprons,	53
Vests,	7	Shrouds,	4
Socks and Stockings,	97	Sacques,	4
Towels,	30	Bonnets,	12
Handkerchiefs,	25	Sheets,	11
Pillow cases,	16	Comforts,	10
Bed ticks,	8	Bolster cases,	6

Products of the Farm.

Bushels potatoes,	300	Bushels beans,	6
Bushels oats,	130	Bushels onions	23
Bushels corn, in ears,	250	Bushels turnips,	28
Bushels buckwheat,	14	Heads cabbage,	2500
Tons hay,	20		

The gardens supplied all kinds of vegetables for the house, during the whole of the summer of which no statement is made.

SAMUEL DEFIDAUGH, Steward.

Poor House Mill Statement.

J. E. WILLS. DR.

To am't of toll grain as per monthly returns	Wheat.	Rye.	Corn.	Buckw't
	400	124	16	33½
				CR.
J. E. WILLS, By am't of grain used in Poor House and sold sundry persons as per monthly returns	Wh't.	Rye.	Corn.	Buckw't
	513	152	18	27½

5mar4w J. E. WILLS, Miller.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. The undersigned has taken out letters of administration upon the estate of Isaiah Collins, late of Southampton township, dec'd. Persons indebted will please make an immediate settlement, and persons having claims against the estate will please present them soon.

5mar6t MOSES TEWELL, Adm'r.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John W. Sams, Esq., Trustee of Valentine Metz, deceased, will attend for that purpose at his office, in Bedford, on Thursday the 11th day of March next, at 11 o'clock A M., when all interested can attend if they think proper. M. A. POINTS, Auditor.

Feb. 26, 1869:2t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Jacob Snook, Administrator of Emanuel Snook, deceased, will attend for that purpose, at his office in Bedford, on Thursday the 11th day of March next, at nine o'clock A. M., when all interested can attend.

Feb. 26:2t M. A. POINTS, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Maria Metz, Administratrix of Valentine Metz, dec'd, who was Administrator of George Metz, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Thursday the 11th day of March next, at two o'clock P. M., when all interested can attend.

Feb. 26:2t M. A. POINTS, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county to state an account between the Administrators of the estate of John Amos, deceased, and the heirs, and report a distribution of the moneys in the hands of said administrators. Also, to ascertain advancements made to them, and to report abatements, if any, to be made upon the recognizances given to the widow and heirs of said deceased in proceedings for the partition of the real estate of said deceased, and to adjust the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Monday the 15th day of March, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

27feb1w JNO. P. REED, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county to report a distribution of the moneys in the hands of the Administrators of the estate of John Dasher, dec'd, to and amongst creditors and heirs, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Thursday the 11th day of March, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

26feb1w JOHN P. REED, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county to report a distribution of the moneys in the hands of Wm. Duppett, Executor of the last will, &c., of Isaac Cuppett, deceased, and to settle exceptions filed to his account, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Tuesday the 9th day of March A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

26feb1w JNO. P. REED, Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of James Blackburn, late of St. Clair tp., deceased, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

26feb6t AZARIAH BLACKBURN, Exr.

New Advertisements.

$5000 A YEAR can be made by live agents, selling my *new and valuable invention*. Address J. AHEARN, 63 Second St., Baltimore, Md. 26feb4w

WANTED! WANTED!—Agents of either sex, in every town and village, for the largest ONE DOLLAR SALE in the country. The smallest articles sold can be exchanged for a Silver-Plated five-bottled Revolving Castor, or your choice of 200 articles upon exchange list. Commissions to Agents larger than ever. Send for Circular. S. C. THOMPSON & CO.,
26feb4w 136 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

I want to rouse each sleepy head,
Who stands upon the brink,
Where yawning gulfs disclose the dead,
Who might, but did not, think.

I want to warn the living ones
Who blindly grope along,
Ye fathers, daughters, mothers, sons,
What perils round you throng!

Look out, my reader, are you free,
Or do you wear the mark?
Most all are blind and cannot see,
Yea, groping in the dark.

Catarrh, a demon in the head,
Consumption is its son;
Kills hosts, yea, countless millions, dead,
Perhaps you may be one.

That hacking, hawking, spitting, shows,
Catarrh affects your head,
Matter and slime in throat or nose,
Runs down your throat instead.

Your lungs and liver soon will show,
Consumption has its birth;
Catarrh, its sire, will feed it too,
'Till you return to earth.

If colds affect your head and throat,
ANNIHILATOR buy;
Now don't forget what I have wrote,
Or think this subject dry.

WALCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR cures
Catarrh—the demon flies;
It saves the *lungs*, good health insures,
And Catarrh quickly dies.

I want to gratify my friends,
Who wish to understand
About PAIN PAINT, its use, its ends,
And why its great demand.

I want to show you, plain as day,
Why PAIN PAINT stops all pain,
That you may never have to say
"I'll not try paint again."

PAIN PAINT will cool but never stain;
Pumps inflammation out;
'Tis harmless on the breast or brain,
A trial stops all doubt.

When inflammation leaves the frame,
All pain will cease at once;
Remove the cause, 'tis all the same;
None doubts unless a dunce.

The pores will ope and drink PAIN PAINT;
Absorbents fill with ease;
Restores the weak, the sick the faint,
The greatest skeptic please.

Evaporation cools the place
As inflammation flies;
Hot blood at the absorbent's base
Makes paint in vapor rise.

'Tis thus PAIN PAINT removes all doubt,
Removes the very cause
By pumping inflammation out;
Or, this we rest our cause.

Wolcott's Pain Paint is sold at all Drug Stores; also, Wolcott's Annihilator, for the cure of Catarrh and Colds in the head. Sent by Express on receipt of the money, at 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. R. L. WOLCOTT, Prop. 26feb4w

DR. BURTON'S

TOBACCO ANTIDOTE.

Warranted to remove all desire for Tobacco. It is entirely vegetable and harmless. It Purifies and enriches the Blood, Invigorates the System, possesses great Nourishing and Strengthening power, is an excellent Appetizer, enables the Stomach to Digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robust health. *Snokers and Chewers try Sixty years cured.* Price, Fifty cents, post free. A treatise on the injurious effects of Tobacco, with lists of references, testimonials, &c., sent free. Agents wanted. Address Dr. T. R. ABBOTT, Jersey City, N. J. Sold by all Druggists. 22jan12w

THE GREAT

ZINGARI BITTERS.

A Safe Blood Purifier,
A Splendid Tonic,
A Pleasant Beverage,
A Certain Cure and
Preventive of Diseases.

The ZINGARI BITTERS are compounded from a prescription of the celebrated Egyptian physician Dr. CHEOPSUS, who after years of trial and experiment, discovered the *Zingarini Herb*—the most remarkable vegetable production, the earth, perhaps, has ever yielded—certainly the most effective in the cure of disease. It, in combination with the other valuable properties of which the ZINGARI BITTERS is composed, will cure

Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Cholic, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption in its first stage, Flatulency, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Acute and Chronic Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Typhoid and Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, Scrofula, Diseases of the Kidneys Habitual Costiveness, &c. &c.

In the Prevention

Farm, Garden & Household.

BEEFSTEAK—HOW TO CHOOSE AND HOW TO COOK IT.

The *Hearth and Home* says: The steak usually considered the best is cut from the loin, the place formerly almost universally used for roasting, and called the sirloin. This is the celebrated porter-house steak. It has the tenderloin, with its delicious soft fat for those who like the tender meat, and the sirloin, which is somewhat more highly flavored. The porter-house steak is better than the tenderloin or fillet; the latter is very tender, but has not much flavor, and should be larded or served with some made sauce to be a good dish. The small sirloin steak is almost as good as the porter-house. A magnificent steak, and one very seldom cut in this country, is from the rib, say the second cut ribs, which are usually counted the best roasting pieces. This steak, if properly cooked, can hardly be excelled by the best porter house.

It should be an axiom with all good marketers, that no steak can be properly cooked that is less than an inch and a quarter in thickness, and it is better an inch and a half thick.

To broil a good steak is easy, and at the same time it is difficult sometimes to make cooks appreciate the importance of minutiæ, and to force them to discard certain old fashioned, mistaken notions. To one familiar only with the results of culinary operations, it will seem almost preposterous to say that a good steak should not be pounded; but is a fact that implements have been devised and constructed for that purpose alone. Do not pound a good steak, but flatten it a little with the sides of the chopper, trim it properly, prepare it carefully, and cook it rapidly.

Some epicures regard it as very important to season the steak before cooking it, while others do not put anything upon it until it is done. This question, about which there is considerable difference of opinion, is of little practical importance. If the meat be good, it makes no difference when the steak is salted and peppered.

To prepare the steak, rub in salt and pepper well with the hand, and grease both sides slightly with sweet lard or fresh butter. Use none of the strong butter of inferior quality, commonly known as cooking butter. The steak thus prepared should then be placed between the bars of a well warmed light gridiron, so that it can be easily turned over the fire. The preparation of the fire is the most important point of all. The very best is a clear fire of bright hickory coals. The next best is a charcoal fire; but a bright fire of ordinary coal will broil pretty well. It is indispensable that the fire be hot and clear; and there should be no smoke from dripping gravy, which can easily be avoided with proper care. Put the steak over the fire, and turn often until done. When done, place it upon a hot dish, sprinkle over it a little more salt and pepper, spread over it a little sweet butter, and let it be served and eaten immediately. The difference in flavor between a well cooked steak eaten immediately and one served five minutes after it is done is enormous.

A great deal could be said about the chemistry of such a steak as we have just described. As far as the development of the aromatic principles of the meat is concerned, this dish is simply perfect. The brisk heat rapidly coagulates the tissue of the exterior, and prevents the escape of the juices, while frequent turning prevents the fibre from being charred. The meat should be cooked entirely through, and the interior should be of a uniform red color—never dark and raw. When such a steak is cut, if the raw material is of the best quality, the dish will be inundated with red gravy, which is the real juice of the meat. Such a dish is not only most savory and appetizing, but it is exceedingly digestible. If physicians would learn to give meats prepared in this way to their patients during convalescence more freely than they now do, recoveries from exhausting diseases would be more rapid and complete; and if more attention were paid to the little minutiæ of cooking, health and happiness would be greatly promoted.

THE CLOVER AND LIME THEORY IN PRACTICE.

We have had much to say upon the benefits of using lime and clover upon worn out soils, to give them a start. And yet we are apprehensive that many of our readers have regarded the matter as mainly theoretical, and will not be induced to try it. Although agriculture is admitted to be a tentative art, some things are settled as well as they ever can be by any amount of experiment. Among them is the utility of applying lime to soils that have not already enough of it and cropping with clover to add vegetable matter and ammonia to thin, light soils, or those that do not give remunerative crops. In a recent trip over the line of the New Jersey Central Railroad, we saw abundant evidence of the worn-out farms. Thirty years ago these farms were unproductive, and many of their owners were anxious to sell out at thirty dollars an acre and emigrate. It was difficult to sell at any price. Now one will have to go far to find a more beautiful farming region than stretches from Plainfield, N. J., to Easton, Pa. Farms are worth from $125 to $200 per acre, and are constantly increasing in value. It is true some of this rise is due to the railroad, which affords better facilities for marketing, but the most of it is owing to the better management of the land. They make more of clover than in the regular Pennsylvania rotation, as it comes in oftener. The rotation is: 1. corn upon clover sod, limed; 2, oats; 3, wheat, with the manure of the farm; 4, clover, to be cut or pastured. The farmers in all this region attribute the great change in the value of their lands to this rotation. The crops are luxuriant, and wheat yields as promising as in any part of the West. In all the better farming districts of Pennsylvania, similar results are manifest. Clover and lime, in connection with the manure made upon the place, keep the farms in good heart, and constantly improving. The average production of wheat and of corn in these districts is much higher than in the Western States, which have a richer virgin soil. Wherever this treatment of the soil has been introduced, it secures the most satisfactory results. We do not see how this management of the soil can be considered as pertaining merely to the theory of agriculture. Yet the mass of our farmers in the Eastern States continue to raise clover in small patches as a forage crop, without reference to its value as a renovator of the soil. It they would travel more and see what is accomplished in the line of their art, they would form better views, both of the theory and practice of agriculture.—*American Agriculturist.*

EXPERIMENTS IN GROWING OATS.—Among the varieties of White Oats, the three best are the Surprise, Swedish and New Brunswick. All of these weigh from forty to forty-five pounds per bushel. The Black New Brunswick adapts itself to nearly all kinds of soil, and will yield from sixty to eighty bushels to the acre.

In the three white varieties there is but little difference. I place the Swedish first as to quality and productiveness, and strength of straw, and earliness of ripening.

MANY an unsightly slough-hole in the fields if sodded, and seeded with young willows, to catch and keep the rainfalls, would make a capital reservoir of water for the use of stock. It is frequently done in England.

ITEMS.

IT SEEMS that General Sheridan is to retain, for the present, his command in the Indian country.

THE present Clerk of the House, Hon. Edward McPherson, is likely to be re-elected by the new House. He has been a capable and acceptable officer, and his re-election is not seriously opposed.

THE Duchess of Burgundy said one day to Madame de Maintonon: "Do you know why the Queens of England govern better than Kings? It is because the Queens govern by the advice of men, and Kings by the advice of women.

A COCKNEY family were lately gazing at a shop window in Rockford, Illinois. Little Girl—"Oh mamma! is that a 'en?" Ma—"No, my child; that is a howl." Father—"No my wife and daughter, that is neither a 'en nor a howl, but it is a *beagle, the hemblem of this blarsted country.*"

A MAN named Kulk, of Light Street, Columbia county, fell beneath the wheels of a wagon containing 5,100 pounds of iron ore about a week ago. Two wheels passed from the hips to the shoulder. It is said that he got in a carriage and rode home, and two days afterwards was able to walk about the house.

MEN of letters and men of science will hear with regret of the death of Lady Murchison. She was a very good naturalist; and it is well known that her husband, Sir Roderick, was first persuaded by her influence and her accomplishments to devote himself to those scientific studies which have raised him to his present high place.

THE *Press* says: The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Central Railroad Company have under consideration the expediency of mounting the through cars of their road upon wooden wheels. The favorite pattern consists of an iron hub, teak disc, and steel tire. This road has had in use such wheels for a long time,

WILL politicians never discover how critical an experiment it is to bore the President elect for a high appointment? Washington is already strewn with the remains of the victims of an over-confidence in their own local strength, who have hastened to commit hari kari in the ante-chambers of General Grant. This melancholy business ought to be stopped!

OUT of about one hundred persons who have been convicted of counterfeiting by the United States courts, during Mr. Johnson's term of office, only ninety-seven have yet been pardoned. The remaining three or four have probably been overlooked by the President, in the pressure of other business, as it cannot be supposed that he has designed to make any invidious distinctions between them.

A GERMAN baker in Philadelphia found himself under the necessity of chastising his son for pilfering. The boy being rather strong was able to resist successfully. Thereupon the parent hired an assistant and administered the flagellation with a hoop-pole. When the boy cried for quarter, the philosophic baker granted it saying, "I youst don't lick you no more for shteylin' mine money, but I geefs dis man half a dollar to holt you down, und now I geefs you dat much worth more."

CUBA is on the verge of a reign of terror. Her citizens already are fleeing the island wherever they have the friends or money to take them away. The women and children are trembling before the brutal volunteers, the dregs of the Spanish residents of the city; and under the orders from Spain, which precede Dr. Rota, the chief citizens are being shot without trial, and in large numbers, something after the fashion of the gentle Maximilian when dealing with the Mexicans. To crown all, the Catalonian butcher is about making sail for the devoted island with instructions to drown the rebellion in blood—to repeat the terrible lesson of Cadiz and Malaga.

Miscellaneous.

HOW TO GROW BEAUTIFUL.—Persons may outgrow disease, and become healthy by proper attention to the laws of their physical constitution. By moderate and daily exercise, men may become active and strong in limb and muscle. But to grow beautiful, how? Age dims the lustre of the eyes, and pales the roses on beauty's cheeks, while crowfeet, and furrows, and wrinkles, and lost teeth, and gray hair, and bald head, and tottering limbs, and limping most sadly mar the human form divine. But, dim as the eye is, pallid and sunken as may be the face of beauty, and frail and feeble that once strong, erect and manly body, the immortal soul, just fledging its wings for its home in Heaven, may look out through those faded windows as beautiful as the dewdrop of a summer's morning, as the tears that glisten in affection's eye—by growing kindly, by cultivating sympathy with all human kind, by cherishing forbearance toward the follies and foibles of our race, and feeding day by day on that love of God and man which lifts us from the brute, and makes us akin to angels.

A LITTLE darkey was recently found sitting on the stoop of a fashionable house crying pitifully;

'What de matter wid you?' asked a colored woman.

'De matters 'nuff—double trouble all ober de house, fader am drunk, mudder am gone home wid close—siss broke de lookin glass wid de broom stick—de baby have got her eyes full of cyan pepper, and little Pete Wood put de mustard on her hair for goosegrease. I put salt in my tea for de white sugar, wat mudder has when Professor Hannibal comes to see her, and it made me seasick. De dog licked Pete's face, and got a mouf full of mustard, and is under de bed a howling. De kitten got her head in de milk pot, and I cut her hed off to save de pitchur, and den I had to broke de pitchur, to git de head out, and de way I'll get licked when mudder cums home, for settin de bed a fire, will be a sin.'

GOOD FOR EVIL.—Euclid, a disciple of Socrates, having offended his brother, the latter cried out in a rage, "Let me die if I am not revenged on you some time or other." Euclid replied: "And let me die if I do not soften you by my kindness, and make you love me as well as ever."

IF the people have a prejudice, it is best to flank, and not to storm it. You will never lose anything by tact, by gentleness, by kindness, patience, and love.

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. ft

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

BUY YOUR HATS & CAPS OF
4dec3m R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

DICKENS' NOVELS, full sets, at 25 cents per novel, at the Inquirer Book Store, tf

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

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